

Health - 1937

Alabama

## Clean-Up Campaign Planned For Ramer

Plans have been completed by the Ramer Civic Club and the Ramer Chapter, Future Farmers of America, for the annual clean-up campaign sponsored jointly by the clubs as a civic improvement project, it was announced yesterday. The campaign has been set for the week beginning May 10 and will include, in addition to the town clean-up, the semi-annual cemetery clean-up as well.

According to Mrs. S. U. Turnipseed, president of the Ramer Civic Club, circular letters will be issued to every citizen of Ramer asking cooperation in the accumulation of all debris along fences and roadsides, around their own buildings and on adjoining premises, so that it may be destroyed or removed by trucks. The letter will set forth the dangers of accumulated trash as fire hazards and breeding places for disease-bearing pests, mosquitoes and flies. An appeal will be made also for a follow-up beautification campaign, in which flower planting, renovating of fences and painting will be encouraged.

## Bullock Officials On Health Tour

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., April 26.—Bullock County Health and Extension officials, in company with representatives from Auburn and Tuskegee Institute, toured Bullock County yesterday and gave demonstrations, talks and showed moving pictures on health at Negro rural churches in Enon community and Mt. Cony Baptist Church near Midway.

"Tuskegee's distinction," said Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, "is not measured by its class room work alone, but by its service in teaching health, better farming and other such measures which have helped people to live differently and better."

Miss Helen Kennedy, nutrition specialist at Auburn, urged a balanced diet as a protection against nutritional and other diseases.

Dr. J. W. Chenaut, orthopedic specialist at the Tuskegee Institute Hospital said that Alabama was the first State in the country to receive a grant from the Children's Bureau in Washington for the holding of clinics for crippled children. "Five regional clinics for crippled children," said Dr. Chenaut, "including one for Negroes at Tuskegee, have been established and I am glad to tell you that Negro crippled children receive more consideration here in Alabama than they do in Illinois, the State from which I came."

Dr. H. D. Shelamer, sanitation officer for Bullock County presented mov-

ing pictures which showed the ravages of malaria and methods for its prevention and control.

Public Health Nurse E. V. Rivers gave a demonstration in the preparation and serving of food for the sick and Dr. E. H. Hudson, Negro physician of Union Springs warned his audiences against the "community health advisers" who refer to common ailments as "spells" and prescribe roots and herbs and other home remedies which may be either harmful or useless.

E. B. Holloway, Negro county agent and E. D. Ray, county home demonstration agent were in charge of arrangements and T. M. Campbell, Negro extension supervisor, presided. Others present at the meetings included, Miss Elizabeth Deloney, State 4-H Club leader, Auburn; N. Kollock, Negro State agent; L. C. Hanna, Negro State home demonstration agent; T. M. Oliver, Jeanes supervisor; J. R. Otis, director, agriculture, Tuskegee Institute; and A. L. Holsey, Field Officer, AAA.

Union Springs, Ala., Herald  
April 29, 1937

## PROMOTING HEALTH AMONG NEGROES IN BULLOCK CO.

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## Negro T.B. Exhibit To Be Shown Here

An exhibit on tuberculosis among Negroes, developed by the National Tuberculosis Association for display at the Texas Centennial in Dallas will be on display in Montgomery June 1 to 5. It was announced yesterday by the State Department of Health. The exhibit will also appear in Birmingham, Selma, Tuskegee, and Mobile, under the general sponsorship of the State Health Department and the Alabama Tuberculosis Association.

Although intended primarily as a

means of emphasizing the seriousness of the problem of tuberculosis among the Negroes, the exhibit is said to be of much interest to white people as well as colored, since tuberculosis among the Negroes is also a matter of serious concern to the white race. Funds for the construction of the exhibit, which consists of 12 units each 3 1-2 by 6 feet and covers 50 linear feet of wall space, were contributed in part by the Federal government through an appropriation to the United States Public Health Service.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
May 20, 1937

## NEGROES ATTEND HEALTH EXHIBIT

## Mass Meeting At Auditorium Sunday Will Climax Week's Program

A mass meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. Sunday at the Municipal Auditorium as the closing feature of a Negro Health Exhibit being held this week. The exhibit is located at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, across from the post-office.

More than 5,000 persons have attended the exhibit, which is sponsored by the Health Department, Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and Negro organizations, including the Mineral District Medical Society, Y. W. C. A. and others. The exhibit is open each day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Speakers at the meeting Sunday will include Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago, director of Negro Health of the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. H. E. Nash, president of the Atlanta Medical Association. There will be a musical program by the Industrial High School Band and male choir and massed church choirs.

The exhibit includes a number of charts, shown at the Texas Centennial Exposition, concerning tuberculosis among Negroes. There is an exhibit on venereal diseases, a model health center and other exhibits. Two talking motion pictures, one relating to tuberculosis and the other to syphilis, are shown continuously. These pictures have been shown to about 40,000 persons in Jefferson County in the last six

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald  
May 20, 1937

## HEALTH EXHIBIT IS VISITED BY MANY

## Addresses By Experts Are Features Of Display

Approximately 5,000 have attended a Negro health exhibit being held this week at the southwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, North. The exhibit is under the auspices of the Health Department, Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association and several Negro organizations including the Mineral District Medical Society, Y. W. C. A., and others.

The exhibit is open each day from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. It will close Sunday afternoon and will be followed by a mass meeting on Negro health at the Municipal Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Sunday. Speakers at this meeting will include Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago, director of Negro health for the Rosenwald Fund; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. H. E. Nash, president of the Atlanta Medical Association.

The exhibit includes a number of charts, which were shown at the Texas Centennial Exposition, based on tuberculosis among Negroes. Other exhibits cover venereal diseases and there is a continuous motion picture show.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald  
May 20, 1937



shows held at Memphis, Dothan and Montgomery is convinced that Alabama can grow and finish good beef.

With all respect to all the other causes to which this week, here and abroad, is devoted by name, the cause in which Birmingham has the greatest stake is Negro health. For its own sake and for the sake of everybody else, the great Negro population of Birmingham must be guarded, educated, implemented and inspired in the ways of bodily well-being. Its own efforts in this direction are entitled to the supplementary efforts of all of us. In matters of health, as in so

many other matters, the time has come when the white people of the South cannot go forward unless the colored people are permitted to go forward, too.



## AND FOR HEALTH PROJECT URGED

### Graves Asks Alabamians To View Exhibit Offered On Tuberculosis

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(P)—Gov. Graves has urged Alabamians to visit an exhibit on tuberculosis among Negroes now on display in the state.

The exhibit, sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association, will be on display in Birmingham until May 23, Selma, May 25-29; Montgomery, June 1-5; Tuskegee, June 8-12, and Mobile, June 15-19.

Gov. Graves' statement issued through the state Health Department, follows:

"Negroes constitute more than 36 per cent of the population of this state, and tuberculosis, still a serious problem of both races, is a particularly serious problem for colored people. In Alabama as elsewhere, the tuberculosis death rate among the Negroes is nearly three times as high as among white people.

"The time has come for the members of both races to get away from the old misapprehension that a large percentage of our Negroes must inevitably die of tuberculosis. We know now that this is a disease which can be prevented among them as well as among the white people. We also know that Negroes can be, and actually are, cured of tuberculosis, although medical science has made less progress in both prevention and cure among them than among white people.

"We must devote to the problem of tuberculosis among our colored people the same intelligence that we have devoted to the conquest of this disease, and others, among the white race. In both races, it is much more easily prevented than cured, and a knowledge of the social and other conditions that lead to tuberculosis is one of the most powerful weapons of protection against it.

"The exhibit on tuberculosis among Negroes is being sent out by the National Tuberculosis Association as a part of its educational campaign. Part of the funds for its construction were furnished by the federal government through the United States Public Health Service. Its visit to five Alabama cities will afford an unusual opportunity for the people of our state to see what has been done in the conquest of tuberculosis among the colored people and what remains to be done in the future. I strongly urge all who can, particularly the colored people, to see it while it is in their communities."

## Tuberculosis Exhibit Attendance Urged In Statement By Burns

The seriousness of the tuberculosis problem in Dallas County, in Alabama and in the South generally, in spite of notable progress made during the past few decades in its conquest, was emphasized by Mayor L. P. Burns, in a statement issued Saturday urging the people of Selma and this section to attend the Exhibit on Tuberculosis among Negroes, which is to be on display in this city on May 25 to 29. The exhibit will be in the old Hill Grocery on Alabama Avenue.

Mayor Burns's statement was as follows:

"Tuberculosis ranks sixth in Alabama as a cause of death. In 1935 it was responsible for 6.1 per cent of all the deaths occurring in the State, the tuberculosis death rate being 61.8 per 100,000 population. In that year, 59 tuberculosis deaths occurred in Dallas County, of which 21 occurred in the city of Selma and the remaining 38 in the rural areas outside the city. Of special significance in the light of the problem which this exhibit is seeking to emphasize is the fact that 53 of these 59 Dallas County tuberculosis deaths, or nearly nine-tenths of the total, occurred among the colored people. In fact, only one form of illness, heart disease, caused more deaths among the Negroes of Dallas County in 1935 than tuberculosis caused.

"The high tuberculosis mortality rate among Negroes is not due primarily to racial susceptibility to this disease. Tuberculosis is primarily a disease of poverty, although of course no one, whatever may be his economic position, is immune. The economic conditions among which many Negroes live are such as to make them much more likely to contract it than white people are. This exhibit shows what has been done to reduce the tuberculosis death rate among the colored people and shows also what remains to be done in the future. This knowledge will prove helpful to members of both races, and I urge all people of this community who can to see it."

## Visits Alabama



DR. THOMAS PARRAN, JR., surgeon-general of the United States, on a tour to get first hand insight into Southern health problems, stopped in Montgomery yesterday after a visit to the Coffee County Tuberculosis Clinic. Dr. Parran had just attended the Tri-State Medical Convention in Shreveport, La. He will leave this afternoon for Atlanta.

Dr. Parran is making a tour through the several Southeastern States to obtain first hand information concerning the health work being done. "I do not have a definite plan," he said, "but want to know just what we are up against in attacking the health problem."

Today Dr. Parran will visit Tuskegee, accompanied by Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, to see the Macon County Venereal Disease Clinic. "The arousing of interest in the public health problem, especially the venereal disease problem," said Dr. Parran, "has meant much in showing just what the extent of the need is. The circle of poverty, ignorance, and disease must be broken. Public health work can break into one part of the cycle, education another. The combination of the two will mean much in doing away with disease."

## Negro Health Council Group To Meet Sunday P. M.

A few days ago a group of Negro citizens met in the Health Department at the City Hall and listened attentively to Mr. Williams (white) of the Health Department make suggestions relative to Negroes handling the Christmas Seal sales among their people this year, if they were interested in organizing a Health Council to run a Negro year. Staffed T. B. Clinic in one of the buildings of the WPA Community Center located near Cross-Field in North Birmingham, which will be

completed in the near future and which was dedicated to Mr. Aubrey Williams of the National Youth Administration Thursday. Representative Negroes voice their approval of the suggestions made by Mr. Williams. On motion by Prof. William Moore of Lincoln School, Dr. H. C. Bryant was made chairman of the Negro organizing group. Dr. Bryant appointed Mr. Robert Coar of the Health Department as Secretary. During the past week a nomination committee has completed the nomination list and will make their report at the meeting to be held in Judge Wells' courtroom at 4 p. m. Saturday.

All persons interested in helping to push this effort to give Negro doctors, nurses and attendants a chance to demonstrate their ability in the management of a well equipped T. B. Clinic for Negro affected with the dreaded disease are invited to attend this meeting.

There are thousands of Negroes in Birmingham affected with T. B. and this clinic will be the means of saving thousands of lives and making the health of every citizen of Birmingham safer.

## \$58,797 Realized In Unified Drive Largest Share Of \$17,362 Goes To Sanatorium

Final reports of the Montgomery Charity and Welfare Council drive announced yesterday after a meeting Monday night of member agencies revealed total receipts of \$58,797.60. Of the eight agencies participating in the fund, the Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium received the largest cut, \$17,362.26 and the Department of Public Welfare second with \$9,776.69.

The reports of the unified drive in October were given by Haygood Patterson, campaign chairman, and John Holman, director. Resolutions of appreciation for the work done by these two men were presented by Mrs. J. B. Jones and unanimously voted by the council. President G. Arthur Cook, who presided, appointed a nominating committee, composed of Mrs. Paul Meritt, chairman, Mrs. D. R. Riquemore, John T. Clarke, to report at the annual meeting of the Council in January. The agency members were unanimous in expressing thanks and appreciation to all who assisted in the recent appeal for funds for the community.

Harvey H. Luttrell, treasurer, reported the \$58,797.60 was divided as follows: Girl Scouts, \$1,925.58; Woman's

Home, \$2,695.91; Tuberculosis Sanatorium, \$17,362.26; Boy Scouts, \$4,112.75; Salvation Army, \$6,898.65; Children's Home, \$7,486.32; Young Women's Christian Association, \$5,132.16; Hospitalization Committee, \$3,507.91; Department of Public Welfare, \$9,776.69.



Health-1937

D.C.

#### COLORED COUNTY PHYSICIAN

It is commendable to note the deep interest being manifested by the members of the County Commissioners in improving the health condition of the people in the county. No other phase of the affairs of the county is more important than this one. Because of this Chatham County is among the healthy ones of the state, especially so in the way of drainage. This feature is being extended in a practical manner curtailing malarial and the cause of other ailments. In caring for the health of the indigent of the county, the Commissioners have selected two white physicians. Their task is to cover the entire county which is indeed a large one for just two doctors. In this county the population is about equally divided between the races. Because of the very large colored population it stands for reason that consideration should be given to the selection of one of that member. Most of our people in the rural districts who are sorely in need of medical attention, are somewhat reticent in calling a white physician. Having one of their own, they would feel free in seeking attention. Because of this and other reasons, we are appealing to the board to select one of our colored physicians to look after the needs of these indigents. For more than forty years the city has had colored physicians. They have given satisfactory service and aided in an incalculable manner in maintaining health conditions. Most serious consideration should be given this thought and action taken within reasonable time.

## S. C. Fourth Annual Tuberculosis Conference Saturday, October 23rd

Dr. Hugh A. Browne, Arkansas,

To Be The Principal Speaker

Several hundred Newsreels, the mimeographed circulars issued by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee, were distributed this week. Attached to them are the colorful invitations to attend the fourth annual South Carolina Conference on Tuberculosis among Negroes, which will be combined as formerly with the annual state meeting of Christmas Seal workers.

The meeting will be held in the Booker Washington School Auditorium, Columbia, Saturday October 23, from 10:30 a. m. to 3 p.m.

Dr. Hugh A. Browne, Supt. of Thomas C. McRae Memorial Sanatorium, Alexander, Arkansas will be the guest speaker on this occasion. The work Dr. Browne is doing in Arkansas is highly rated by national authorities in the field of tuberculosis. He was one of the speakers on the program of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference held at Houston, Texas in 1935. His paper, among several others, was published through a grant from the Rosenwald Fund and distributed throughout the nation.

The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting and a larger attendance than ever is expected.



Wausau, Wis. Herald  
February 5, 1937  
**VOTED TUBERCULOSIS AUTHORITY COMING TO FLORIDA**

Jacksonville—Dr. C. St. Clair Guild of New York, advisor to the Committee on Tuberculosis Among Negroes of the National Tuberculosis Association, will come to Florida February 8 for five days of conferences with the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association officers to discuss the program of tuberculosis control in Florida.

While in the state Dr. Guild will confer with Dr. McPhaul, state health officer, Dr. A. J. Logie, director of the tuberculosis bureau of the State Board of Health. He will visit Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Miami and Tampa.

About a year and a half ago a vigorous effort was launched by Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association to reduce the tuberculosis death rate among Negroes. A committee of outstanding Negroes was appointed to further the work and sponsor the program.

On the committee are physicians, educators, nurses and clubwomen interested in the improvement of conditions among members of their race. The Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago has contributed to the program and made possible a tuberculosis institute for Negro physicians in Miami last July.

Dade City, Fla., Banner  
April 16, 1937

**Health Day Observed By Colored Schools**

Under the direction of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, Washington, a splendid health day program was put on at the Dade City colored school, in which all colored schools in the county participated. The outdoor exercises, drills, May Pole dance, songs and readings by the pupils were all well done. The king and queen of health, Ruby Lee Thomas of Lacoochee and Robert Lee Standifer of San Antonio were crowned by Susie King and Thelma Burt.

Addresses were made by Fred O. Revels, county superintendent, Reuel Platt, chairman of the school board; Mrs. Agnes Hope Kahler, chairman of the Health Council, Mrs. P. L. Tittman and Mrs. Mills. Judges to select the healthiest children in the chosen group were: Dr. W. W. Jones,

Mrs. Annis Veazey, Mrs. Tittman and Mrs. F. C. Wirt.

The marked improvement shown by the colored people since the beginning of health work in the county is very encouraging.

Plant City, Fla., Courier

April 20, 1937

**Clean-Up Campaign Is Brought to Close by Negroes This Section**

A clean-up campaign among negro homes in Hillsborough county was concluded last week, with the Alafia community showing the greatest improvement.

In the Plant City contest for the cleanest colored residences, Annie Henderson and Susie Blunt won top honors.

Tallahassee, Fla., Democrat

July 4, 1937

**Negro Doctors Will Study Tuberculosis**

How to find the early case of tuberculosis and how to treat it after it has been discovered are some of the things which negro physicians will learn when they attend a tuberculosis institute opening in Miami next week.

The institute beginning July 5 is a duplicate of one held in Miami last year and is sponsored by the tuberculosis and public health committee of the Florida Medical association and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health association with the financial assistance of the Julius Rosenwald fund, of Chicago.

Seven physicians from different sections of Florida will receive the training this year and at the end of the three-week course those successfully completing the studies will be awarded certificates. Lectures by specialists on all phases of tuberculosis work and practical work in diagnosis and treatment will comprise the study course.

Miami, Fla., Herald

July 11, 1937

**PHYSICIANS ARRANGE SCHEDULE OF VISITS**

Inspection Tour Through Christian Hospital Set For

**Institute Doctors**

A schedule of extra-curricular visits to various places in Dade county has been arranged this week for physicians attending the Tuberculosis Institute for Negro Physicians which is being conducted at the Christian hospital, 1218 N. W. First place, under the financial sponsorship of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago and of the Florida Health and Tuberculosis Association.

The medical group will be taken on an official inspection tour through Christian hospital tomorrow night, when all wards, operating rooms and other quarters will be visited. On Wednesday night a series of scientific moving pictures of special interest from a medical viewpoint will be screened. Members of the Miami Academy of Medicine, which is the negro medical society here, also are invited to witness the film display. The screening has been arranged at Mount Zion Baptist Church.

Dr. E. C. Brunner, who is in charge of the afternoon clinics, will take the visiting negro doctors on an inspection trip to the county hospital at Kendall, Fla. Special attention will be paid the negro wards there, especially the negro tuberculosis ward. Sometime during the week there also will be a visit to the negro housing project at Liberty City.

Yesterday's sessions of the institute brought the first of the three weeks of the study course to a close. Attention of the half-day studies centered on an x-ray clinic conducted by Dr. Arthur J. Logie of the state board of health at Jacksonville and Dr. S. H. Johnson, Miami negro tuberculosis specialist, and a "question box," conducted by Dr. M. Jay Flipse, chairman of the institute.

Miami, Fla., Herald

July 24, 1937

**INSTITUTE STUDYING TUBERCULOSIS ENDS**

At Closing Ceremonies Certificates Are Awarded To Doctors Taking Course

Presentation of certificates to its members brought the Tuberculosis Institute for Negro Physicians to a formal close in ceremonies which were conducted in the community

Miami, Fla., Herald

July 12, 1937

**LECTURES SET FOR INSTITUTE**

**Hospital Inspection Tour To Climax Day's Program**

A day-long program of lectures and clinical studies climaxed by a tour of inspection of Christian hospital in the evening will feature today's sessions of the Tuberculosis Institute for Negro Physicians, which is being conducted at the Christian hospital here under the financial sponsorship of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago and the Florida Health and Tuberculosis Association.

Opening the first day's lectures in the second week of the institute, there will be a discussion of "Symptomatology of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" by Dr. M. Jay Flipse, chairman of the institute. Dr. Ferdinand Vogt will lecture on "Tuberculosis from an Orthopedic Standpoint," followed by Dr. Elmo D. French, who will lecture on "Tuberculosis of the Skin."

After the noon recess there will be a pneumothorax and fluoroscopic clinic at 2 p. m., followed by a clinical demonstration from 3 to 5 p. m. under the heading, "Pneumothorax—The Dynamics, Indications, Central Indications—Complications—X-ray Demonstration." This will be conducted by Dr. E. C. Brunner.

house auditorium at Liberty square last night. The institute, financially sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago and by the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, has been held at the Christian hospital, 1218 N. W. First place, for the last three weeks.

Capt. James Scott, chairman of the negro tuberculosis committee of Dade county, presided at the concluding ceremony. Rev. Robert Titus Push, a resident of Liberty Square, delivered the invocation. Members of the class finishing the special work, and who received certificates, included Dr. J. A. White of Tampa, Dr. E. O. Archie of Tampa, Dr. George Schanck of Jacksonville, Dr. N. H. Jones of Ocala, Dr. Francis M. Hall of Port St. Joe and Dr. H. W. Wooden of Orlando.

Speakers included Dr. E. C. Brunner, Miami city clinician, who has conducted the institute clinics; Dr. W. W. McKibben, president of the Dade County Tuberculosis Association; Dr. George N. McDonnell, city health officer; Dr. W. B. Sawyer, president of the board of trustees of Christian hospital; Dr. A. B. Denison, president of the Miami Academy of Medicine; Dr. R. D. Thompson of Orlando, Dr. James H. Putnam of Miami, members of the institute faculty, and Dr. White.

The certificates were presented by Dr. M. Jay Flipse, chairman of the institute.

Music was provided by the Christian Hospital Choral society, and the evening ended with a dance and entertainment.

Miami, Fla., Herald

July 21, 1937

**INSTITUTE WILL STUDY SURGICAL PROCEDURES**

Afternoon Session For Physicians Will Be Devoted To Clinic

An extended consideration of "Surgical Procedures," with Dr. John W. Snyder as lecturer, will feature today's sessions of the Tuberculosis Institute for Negro Physicians, which is being conducted at the Christian hospital, 1218 N. W. First place. The entire morning from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. will be given over to this lecture.

Likewise, the afternoon session will be devoted to a three-hour clinic from 2 to 5 p. m. under the general heading, "Cough Classification and Treatment—Treatment of Tuberculosis—Complications—Rest—Collapse—Drugs—Sanocrysin—Iodine—Bacillus—Emulsion." The clinic will be conducted by Dr. E. C. Brunner.

Monday's institute sessions included lectures by Dr. Bascom Palmer on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Laryngeal Tuberculosis," and by Dr. M. Jay Flipse, chairman, on "Differential Diagnosis—Non-Tuberculous Condition." The pneumothorax and fluoroscope clinic was continued in the early afternoon, followed by a clinical lecture by Dr. E. C. Brunner on "Disease of Mediastinum—Physical Signs—Diagnosis—Injuries to Chest—Hemothorax—Pneumothorax—Mediastinal Flutter—Traumatic Asphyxia—New Granulitis, Benign and Malignant—Staus-Thymico—Lymphaticus."

The program yesterday included a lecture by Dr. Flipse on "Comparative Racial Resistance to Pulmonary Tuberculosis," a talk by Miss Jean Waldron of the Miami Board of Health, on "The Tuberculosis Clinic—Its Value and Importance," and a discussion by Dr. Arthur J. Logie of the state board of health at Jacksonville on "The Classification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

The clinic in the afternoon was conducted by Dr. Brunner, and was devoted to a general consideration of subject matter under the heading, "Tuberculosis and Diabetes—Tuberculosis in Pregnancy—Syphilis—Rectal Diseases—Blood Findings in Tuberculosis—Hemoglobin Response to Foods and Minerals." The institute is now in its final week, the closing ceremonies being scheduled for Friday night.



Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel  
October 15, 1937

## TUBERCULOSIS GROUP MEETS

### Negro Unit Planned Here Shortly

Plans for a negro tuberculosis unit in Orlando, was one of the main topics of the first Fall meeting of the Orange County Tuberculosis and Health Association held here last night before a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Mrs. W. H. Spiers, president of the local chapter, presided over the meeting which was featured by talks by Dr. Duncan McEwan, Dr. R. F. Thompson, superintendent of the State tuberculosis sanitarium at Woodsmere, and Mrs. E. A. Pinchon of Jacksonville, executive secretary of the State Tuberculosis Association. Mrs. Pinchon's topic was "Why the Tuberculosis Association?"

Also in attendance were Dr. H. W. Wooden and Dr. S. H. Daniel, colored physicians, and Nurse Taylor, who explained the great need for a negro unit. Both physicians recently completed a tuberculosis course at Miami.

#### HEAD COMMITTEE

Mrs. Spiers and Ed Newald were appointed to head a committee to select a suitable building for the unit.

Dr. McEwan gave a report of the work that had been done at the County Home and revealed that a pneumo-thorax clinic would shortly be installed at the Orange General Hospital.

Dr. Thompson revealed that the Woodsmere Sanitarium had been completed and that they were waiting on equipment to put the 400-bed institution into operation.

Plans have been completed for the annual Christmas Seal sales which will start on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Frank Gray is chairman of the local seal committee.

The executive board was appointed as a committee to complete plans for a tag day to be held some time in the near future.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post  
December 10, 1937

## ORTHOPEDIC CLINIC IS WELL ATTENDED

32 White Children And  
Seven Negroes Are  
Examined

Thirty-two white children and seven negro children underwent examinations at the semi-annual Orthopedic Clinic at the State Board of Health Building Thursday. The clinic was sponsored by the Crippled Children's Commission, members of which were assisted by the American Legion Auxiliary.

Dr. Arthur Weiland, orthopedic surgeon of Miami, made the examinations and was assisted by Mrs. Nell Reimer and Mrs. Trigg of Miami, Mrs. Audrey Lester of Lake Worth, also Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Miss Lou Willa Hona, Mrs. Jewel McDaniel and Nurses Brown and Williams, the latter two negro nurses.

The American Legion Auxiliary had charge of the registration and assisted with the children. The Dixie Linen Company provided the linens used, the Alfar Creamery the milk and past presidents of the auxiliary the sandwiches. Milk and sandwiches not used were later sent to needy families. Mrs. Bertha Hoffman is orthopedic chairman, and Mrs. C. S. Simmons child welfare chairman, of the auxiliary. Mrs. P. N. Hiatt and Mrs. A. V. Sibert, president and treasurer, assisted. Commande "Chuck" Pierce of the Legion provided drinking cups.

Tampa, Fla., Times  
December 29, 1937

## City Health Department Clinics Serve Thousands

By DR. J. R. McEACHERN,  
City Health Officer.

Two important projects for expansion of the service rendered by City Health Department were pushed to the front this year when a tuberculosis clinic was instituted at Municipal Hospital and when plans for a municipal clinic were approved.

The new pneumo-thorax treatment for white and Negro victims of tuberculosis is being administered semi-weekly at the tuberculosis clinic by members of the Municipal Hospital staff voluntarily cooperating with the health department.

Few doctors are familiar with the exacting new technique and the treatment had not been available until recently for indigent patients of the City.

Under a \$37,000 WPA project for construction of a clinical building for treatment of white and Negro patients of the City Health Department, construction has been started on a two-story fireproof structure at Scott and Tampa Sts., where the City acquired a suitable location on which a foundation had already been laid.

#### City Laboratory.

The clinical building will be arranged in accordance with the several functions of the City Health Department with clinical examination and treatment rooms on the first floor and a portion of the second floor, a lecture hall and large laboratory for milk and other food tests on the second floor. The plans for the brick structure have been drawn by M. Leo Elliott.

Records of the department since 1930 reveal a steady increase in the number of patients applying for City care. City clinic visits last year totaled 52,000 as compared to 3640 in 1930, with a gradual increase for the intervening period and this year's total expected to top the 1936 record. Sharp increase in work of the venereal disease clinic also is shown as 12,316 visits in this division were recorded last year.

#### More Health Cards.

Health card clinic visits this year topped 7000, as compared to 3421 when the health cards were first required in 1932. Many food handlers denied cards in former years are now in lines of business which do not require health cards, measurably increasing efficiency of the program to protect the public from contamination of food by diseased handlers.

The number of visits to the City dental clinic has shown a steady increase from the total of 2092 in 1932 to approximately 3400 this year.

ing white and Negro physicians and an epidemiologist are three-fold, according to Dr. J. R. McEachern, City Health Officer.

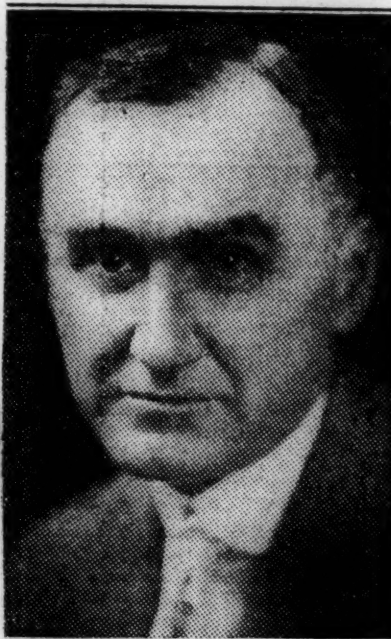
"The duties of the city physicians include care of indigent sick and injuries sustained in line of duty by the City employes, quarantining of communicable diseases and immunizing against certain communicable diseases and physical examination of food handlers, beauty shop and barber shop employes," Dr. McEachern said.

Other divisions of the department are charged with sanitary inspection, meat inspection, dairy inspection, weights and measures inspection, mosquito control and compilation of vital statistics.

#### Larger Budget

The departmental budget which dropped in 1935 to \$53,607, or less than half the 1927 peak of \$133,121, has been slightly increased this year to \$65,946.70 which includes a fund for purchase of three new automobiles required by the department. There are 32 employes in the various divisions and administrative staff. Fees collected by the inspection divisions total \$8200 for the first five months of the fiscal year or more than half the total of \$13,390 collected all last year.

Reviewing activities of the year, Dr. McEachern cited the record of no deaths of Tampa in two years from typhoid fever or diphtheria, remarkable among cities of more than 100,000 population.



DR. J. R. McEACHERN.

Physicians and nurses of the City Health staff call each Thursday at Marcello Gonzalez Post, American Legion, to treat an average of 60 children a week at a free clinic, also calling weekly at West Tampa Fire Station for a children's clinic on Tuesdays. An average of 30 young patients attend the West Tampa clinic.

At City Hall the physicians and nurses care for those who had been exposed to diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox or tuberculosis.

Tampa, Fla., Times  
December 29, 1937

## CITY DOCTORS GUARD HEALTH

Needy Sick, Injured Given  
Care and Communicable  
Diseases Checked

Duties of the medical division of City Health Department compris-



# 8,732 Negro Males Out of 100,000 Die First Year to 6,232 Whites

Bureau of Census Figures Also Show That Out Of 100,000 Negro Males Born, 91,268, As Compared With 93,768, Will Complete First Year

Director William L. Austin of the Bureau of Census presents the following data relating to the expectation of life for Negro and white males and females. These data, prepared in the Division of Statistical Research, have been selected for advance publication from a set of life tables which the Bureau of the Census will publish in a single volume at an early date. This is the first time that it has been possible to make life tables covering the entire United States.

Out of the 100,000 Negro male babies born alive 91,268 as compared with 93,768 white male babies will complete the first year of life and enter on the second; 89,755 will begin the third year, as compared with 92,837 white males; 88,822 Negro and 89,621 white will reach the age of 21; 87,755 Negro males and 89,471 white males will attain the age of 75.

The mortality rate by age is the number of persons dying in any year of age per 1,000 alive at the beginning of that year. The death rate in the first year of life, as is generally known, is very high. For Negro males it is 87.32, and for white males it is 62.32 per thousand. In other words, out of every thousand Negroes born alive 87-plus as compared to 62-plus white die in the first year of life.

**Editor's Note:** W. J. Cash, born in Gaffney, S. C., has worked on newspapers in Chicago and Cincinnati, edited a semi-weekly sheet and served on the staffs of the Charlotte News and other North Carolina papers. Mr. Cash is now a regular contributor to prominent national magazines and periodicals and is completing a book on the sociology and psychology of the South.

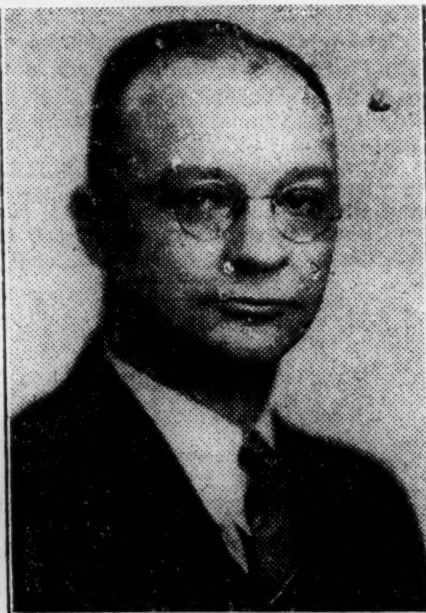
It will soon be a hundred years since Charles Dickens set himself down and painted a devastating portrait of Sairey Gamp—the type of the abysmally ignorant and incompetent midwife then practicing in England. But the lady, alas, is still with us today. At least she is still with us in these United States, and abounds all in the South.

For every one thousand live babies born in America, an average of six and one-half women die as a direct and immediate consequence of pregnancy. In Canada about one less per thousand die, the figure being 5.6. In England it is more than two less, for there the figure comes down to 4.2. In Denmark the loss plunges down to 2.5. And in Sweden it falls even lower still, being only 2.3.

When we pass on to the South, the contrast becomes even more pointed. It is the South, indeed, which is primarily responsible for the high average of the nation as a whole. California and Nebraska, for instance, have a rate no higher than that of Canada; Ohio and Pennsylvania average no more than six dead mothers to the thousand live births, and Arizona and New York City only about five. But according to a preliminary study of the North Carolina Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Tar Heel State has a rate of 8.5. Compilations for Virginia and Tennessee show about the same result. And as we go South into Georgia and beyond, the figure tends to increase. Available statistics are often contradictory, but a general rate for the South of nine maternal deaths for every thousand live births would probably not be too high.

What explains this? Well, all

medical authorities to whom I have talked agree that, immediately, and simply, the key to the matter is Sairey Gamp. A third of all parturient women in North Carolina and more than 40 per cent of them in Georgia are cared for by midwives, whereas the national average is only about 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Moreover, fully 80 per cent of the Negro women of the South are so cared for. And it is precisely these midwife-served groups—and especially the Negroes (whose rate in North Carolina is more than 11)—which account for our excessive maternal mortality. But let us make a distinction here. It is not the institution of midwifery itself which is the evil. One might



W. J. CASH

easily think so, certainly, looking at the fact, for example, that in New York City, with its low maternity death rate, only 8.2 per cent of all mothers are cared for by midwives. But the argument blows up decisively when we recall that in Sweden, with the lowest rate in the world, more than 80 per cent of the mothers are cared for by midwives

to the exclusion of physicians. The ideal attention, of course, would be one in which every mother was cared for by a first-class obstetrician. But there are few really first-class obstetricians in the South or anywhere else, and their fees are necessarily high. And in the absence of the ideal, competent authorities tell me that an intelligent, conscientious, and well-instructed midwife is actually preferable to the ordinary physician.

No, the trouble is not that we have midwives, but that our midwives are all but universally cut to the pattern of Sairey Gamp, who know nothing of asepsis, hygiene and obstetrics—who, above all, know nothing of the need for, or the technique of, the prenatal care of the pregnant woman. It is principally this lack of prenatal care that kills Southern mothers. Despite Sairey Gamp's ignorance of asepsis, the percentage of deaths from puerperal septicemia is actually a good deal lower for North Carolina than for New York City. But the toxemias of pregnancy, such as eclampsia and puerperal albuminuria (which are almost entirely preventable if the woman is under proper care from the fourth month of pregnancy), claim nearly twice as great a proportion of victims in Tar Heeldom as in Manhattan.

## Public Conscience Dulled

To inveigh against Sairey, however, would be nonsense. If she is the immediate key to our high maternity mortality, she is certainly not the ultimate cause. Rather, she is an effect—a symbol summing up our system of cotton and tobacco growing, of widespread ignorance and appalling poverty among the lower orders of our whites, and of well-nigh universal animal ignorance and appalling poverty among the blacks—a symbol summing up these conditions and our indifference to them. If hundreds of women die each year because Sairey Gamp is unfit to perform her function properly, it is ultimately because the public conscience has been too dull to care—because the states have done nothing to see that the midwife was made

fit.

Nothing? Perhaps that is a little strong, but not much too strong. Most of the states now have laws requiring midwives to be registered, and some states even provide a modicum of instructions for them. Since 1920, Georgia has reduced the number of its practicing midwives from 9,000 to 3,500, and "a marked reduction" in maternity is claimed as a consequence. Other states make similar claims.

But, in any case, the surface of the problem has been scratched. Authorities I have consulted tell me candidly that most of the midwives left after the application of the present laws are still definitely Sairey Gamps. And they tell me candidly also that the instruction given these midwives is, at best, so meager and desultory as to be worse than useless. What is needed, they say, is, first, the rigid examination of all midwives save those with intelligence and education enough to grasp the comparatively simple things they need to know; secondly, regular and thorough instruction in these things, and particularly in prenatal care; and thirdly, direction of these midwives by clinics, open to all indigent women, and under the supervision of good obstetricians.

It would cost a great deal of money? Yes, but even from the economic standpoint, say the authorities on medicine and public health I am quoting, it would probably be good business. For frequently the women served by midwives have syphilis, which, being passed on their offspring, eventuates in a horde of incompetents and criminals which the state must institutionalize at the cost of many million of dollars annually. But with the proper prenatal care of the syphilitic mother, congenital syphilis can be brought under control. And with the addition of a little care of the child after it is born, the disease can be virtually eliminated.

**NEGRO MORTALITY DROPS**  
Southern Records Show 2.5 Per Cent Decrease In 14 Years

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(AP)—The public health service reported today a decline in mortality among southern negroes.

A survey by Mary Gover, a statistician for the public health service, disclosed that in the 14-year period 1920-1933, mortality in the south's negro population decreased 2.5 per cent.

In the same period, her report said, mortality decreased 7.7 per cent among the south's white population.

Each age group under 30 among negro, and under 45 among white showed a decline.



with low rating, it was the condition of negro dwellings which dragged them down.

T.P. TOOK BIG JUMP IN 1936.

## Decline Is Shown

### In Negro Deaths

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In the same period, her report said, mortality decreased 7.7 per cent among the south's white population. Each age group under 30 among colored and under 45 among white showed a decline. Over those ages the recorded mortality increased for both races, the percentage increase being more for colored than for white.

The report said the maximum relative difference between colored and white mortality occurred in early adult life. Among causes of death which show a high ratio of colored to whites, syphilis was cited as outstanding.

Other diseases which cause a greater percentage of deaths among colored than white in the south included diseases of the heart and kidney, respiratory tuberculosis, pneumonia and pellagra. Causes of deaths resulting in higher mortality among southern whites than colored included cancer, diabetes and appendicitis.

#### Sanitary Rating.

A rating of 64 United States cities on the basis of baths, electricity, and water-closets has been made by the housing division of PWA.

This rating was never published, but was prepared to orient the work of the new national housing authority, created by the Wagner housing bill. Factors considered, in addition to sanitation in each city's homes were crowding, state of repair, ownership, and fitness for habitation.

The 10 cities which rated highest were, in order: Binghamton, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Reno, Nev.; Erie, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; San Diego, Cal.; Hagerstown, Md.; Waterbury, Conn.; and Worcester, Mass.

The 10 lowest cities on the list were: Jacksonville, Fla.; Columbia, S. C.; Little Rock, Ark.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Paducah, Ky.; Jackson, Miss.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; and (last) Birmingham, Ala.

/Note—In the case of all the cities

New York, Oct. 30 (CNA) Tuberculosis, seemingly on its way out in the United States, has raised its head again, and in the Negro neighborhoods where living conditions, poverty and starvation are stark the rapid spread has shocked health authorities.

The National Tuberculosis Association revealed this week that deaths from the disease took a tremendous jump in 1936, killing almost 1500 more than in 1935. The report stated that the increase was undoubtedly due to "the increase of the depression with the hardships, anxiety, low living standards, poor and over-crowded housing conditions and malnutrition forced upon many who previously were able to maintain their health."



Health-1937

# WHITE BIRTH RATE ABOVE DEATHS

*Daily World*  
Colored Babies Born  
Total 1,904; White  
Births, 3,702  
*3-28-37*  
OFFICIAL COUNT

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

There were more deaths than births among the colored people of Atlanta during 1936, the annual report of the department of health reveals.

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
Statistics show that only 1,904 colored babies were born while 2,323 colored persons died. Deaths outnumbered the births by 419.

In the white race, births exceeded deaths by 1,185. There were 3,702 births and 2,517 deaths during the 12 month period.

An official count of the Atlanta population in 1936 showed 106,577 colored and 205,739 whites, making a total of 312,316.

According to city statisticians, over twenty-one per cent of the colored population died last year while the death rate among the white population was slightly more than twelve per cent.

Even though the colored death rate was higher than its birth rate in 1936, figures show that the birth rate among both races was about the same. Considering the population of both races, the colored birth rate was 17.08, and the white birth rate was 17.99.

The colored birth rate in 1935 was higher than the other race. The colored was 18.80, and the white rate stood at 17.78. The colored birth rate was about a point higher than the white birth rate in 1934, and three points higher in 1933.

General

JIM CROW IN HEALTH  
CALLED "MURDEROUS"  
*Press Bureau of the  
N.A.A.C.P.*

Detroit, Mich. July 2.- A fiery speech, bristling with facts and demands for no compromise in the fight on segregation and discrimination in the treatment of Negroes by public and private health agencies was delivered by Dr. L. T. Wright, chairman of the national board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P. at the opening mass meeting of the 28th annual conference of the association here June 29 at Cass Technical high school.

*7-2-37*  
Dr. Wright branded as "murder" and "lynching" the neglect of Negro health by the regular agencies and condemned in forthright language the restrictions placed upon the training of Negro doctors and nurses. *New York N.Y.*

After reviewing briefly the work of the N.A.A.C.P. along many fronts, Dr. Wright declared:

"But there is another battle of fundamental significance which has not been publicized as much as the other fights, but which is of paramount importance to the very survival of the race itself: that is to say, that the National Association for years has been fighting the appalling and scandalous neglect of Negro health by public and private medical agencies having control of medical care and treatment.

"There is no use saving the Negro from being lynched, or educating him for sound citizenship if he is to die prematurely as a result of murderous neglect by America's health agencies solely on account of his race or color. Fundamentally, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stands for Negroes receiving the identical health service which every other citizen of this nation enjoys. By that we mean the free, unrestricted and identical use of every health agency afforded by municipal, state or Federal government. We demand for Negroes the identical health protection as regards sanitation, housing and sewerage disposal. We demand for Negroes the same complete health coverage afforded all other citizens by the elected or appointed public health officials of the city, county, state and national public health services. This health protection and health coverage cannot be achieved in a truly democratic American way except by the training, integration and utilization of competent Negro professional personnel in the common battle against disease and injury. Illness, injury and germs draw no color line; and some day America will voluntarily learn or else be taught by bitter experience this basic law of nature, that disease does not select its victims on the basis of race, or creed or color.



"We demand that every medical school in the country open its doors without segregation to qualified Negro students who are candidates for admission, and that they be given every clinical privilege without any covert or subtle restrictions. We demand their admission to every established hospital for internship and post graduate training. We demand their appointment and placement on the staffs of these institutions on the basis of merit; and we will fight every little cheap artifice and tricky device which deprives them of these opportunities because of color. We call the mayors of cities, the governors of states and the President of the United States to see that this recognition of citizenship is granted."

"In conclusion let me say, that the National Association feels most keenly the unwarranted and incompensable death of Negroes because of health agency deficiencies. This moral lynching without trial, this burning at the stake, sears the souls of Americans of all color. May we hope the day will come when all American citizens will feel that the eradication of the evil of inadequate hospitalization must be accomplished. The Association stands irrevocably against segregation in any form or fashion whatsoever. So on with the battle to the end."



Health-1937

Georgia  
6

Decatur, Ga., DeKalb New Era  
January 21, 1937

# Physicians Serve At Colored Clinic In Health Interest

Dr. Homer Allen, who for the past seven years has given unstintingly of his time and ability to the Decatur colored venereal clinic on Herring street, has given up this work because of the pressure of his private practice. His work was most efficient and though he is city physician, this work was in no way a part of those duties. His interest in the city health prompted his activities at the clinic.

On January 1 Dr. W. P. Smith, who recently opened his office on Church street, took over this clinic and is devoting considerable attention to this work.

The Decatur colored clinic is financed by the city and by the various churches in the city. Acting on the staff are Mrs. Hansford Sams, and Mrs. K. G. MacDonald, who, too, give much time to this worthy civic project. Dr. Ed Cunningham has charge of the surgical clinic.

Dr. Nicholas Harper, colored physician, whose father has been in charge of the Booker Washington High school for many years, devotes two hours each week to the general clinic.

Other doctors are on the staff and from time to time give their services.

## YEARLY HEALTH RECORD

Vol. 13, No. 12 A

YEAR 1936

Health Department  
Savannah, Ga.

Population: White 48,335 — Colored 42,485 — Total 90,820.

### General Death Rates Per 1,000 population

	White	Negro	Total
Death rate, resident, natural causes	10.9	20.7	15.5
Death rate, accidents, homicide, suicides	1.35	1.74	1.53
Resident death rate	11.7	21.8	16.5
Total death rate, including non-residents	15.4	24.2	19.5
Death rate of non-residents	3.66	2.31	3.03

### Birth Rates

	White	Negro	Total
Live birth rate, per 1,000	19.1	19.4	19.2
Still birth rate, per 100 live births	2.8	8.7	5.6
Total birth rate, including stillbirths	19.6	21.1	20.3

### Special Death Rates

	White	Negro	Total
Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	46.7	104.5	74.0
Death rate of mothers, per 1,000 live births	7.6	17.0	12.0
Death rate, tetanus of new born per 100,000 pop'l	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death rate, prematurity, per 100,000 population	43.5	77.7	59.5

### Morbidity and Mortality; Death Rates Per 100,000 Population

#### Principal Diseases

Diseases	Resident	White	Colored	Total	Rate
Pulmonary T. B.	207	14	71	85	93.6
Influenza (Lagrippe)	1,346	30	49	79	87.0
Syphilis	2,489	5	23	28	30.8
Pellagra	107	2	18	20	22.0
Diphtheria	59	1	7	8	8.8
Whooping Cough	40	1	4	5	5.5
Malarial Fever	351	3	1	4	4.4
Typhoid Fever	27	1	1	2	2.2
Brill's Fever	62	1	0	1	1.1
Scarlet Fever	60	0	1	1	1.1
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0.0
Measles	3	0	0	0	0.0
Infantile Paralysis	2	0	0	0	0.0

#### Leading Causes of Death

	White	Negro	Total	Rate
Heart Diseases	127	170	297	327.0
Kidney Diseases	81	103	184	202.6
Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	60	115	175	135.4
Pneumonia—all forms	45	78	123	135.4
Tuberculosis—all forms	24	80	104	114.5
Cancer	73	27	100	110.1

Yours for health,  
Victor H. Bassett, M. D.  
Health Officer

## YEARLY HEALTH RECORD

Health Department  
Savannah, Ga.

YEAR 1936

### BABY STATISTICS 1936

	White	Colored	Total
Number Births:			
Live births	921	823	1,744
Stillbirths	26	72	98
Total births	26	72	1,842
Pairs of twins	26	72	1,842
Non-resident live births	8	12	20
Non-resident stillbirths	190	65	255
Resident births	8	9	17
Total mothers' deaths	731	758	1,489
Non-resident mothers' deaths	7	14	21
Resident mothers' deaths	5	4	9
Live birth rates per 1,000 population	19.1	19.4	19.2
Percentage, stillbirths of live birth	2.8	8.7	5.6
Both figures on total (Res. & Non-Res.)			
Combined puerperal rates figured on total birth & total mothers deaths:			
Deaths—mothers, per 1,000 live births	7.6	17.0	12.0
Combined puerperal rates figured on resident births & resident deaths of mothers per 1,000 live resident births	2.7	13.2	8.1

	White	Colored	Total
Babies born in hospitals, 1936	843	462	1,305
Babies born in homes, 1936	104	433	537
Percentage born in hospitals	89.0	51.6	70.9
Babies delivered by doctors	938	811	1,749
Babies delivered by midwives	9	84	93
Percentage delivered by doctors	99.1	90.1	95.0
Babies under one year dying during the year, resident & non-residents			
Total babies dying	43	86	129
Non-resident babies dying	10	3	13
Resident babies dying	33	83	116
Infant Mortality Rate—Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.	46.7	104.5	74.0
Total infant deaths to total births	45.1	109.5	77.9
Resident infant deaths to resident births	21	33	54
Death of infants due to prematurity	21	77.7	59.5
Death of infants due to prematurity			

Victor H. Bassett, M. D.  
Yours for health,  
Health Officer

**VENERAL DISEASE FACTS**  
To the Editor of The Telegraph:  
Your May 13th editorial is of the right sort. Since 1933 I have held the office of vital statistician for all of this county except one district and have taken a real interest in this work. This county is a rural county with a population of 8,000, with 4,500 whites and 3,500 Negroes. We have from two to five deaths a week from syphilis and a like number from gonorrhea and rheumatism. While the death certificate on the face, from 12 These venereal diseases are so prevalent among directly accountable to no other reason than the chief cause. Since this county has a yearly year, there was a total of 54 deaths. The three among the colored population generally from Jackson to Charleston. The great danger as I see it here, is not the



Health-1937

Georgia

Decatur, Ga., DeKalb New Mrs  
January 21, 1937

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Dr. Hohner Allen, who for the past seven years has given unstintingly of his time and ability to the Decatur colored venerable clinic on Herring street, has given up this work because of the pressure of his private practice. His work was most efficient and though he is a city physician, this work was in no way a part of those duties. His interest in the city health prompted his activities at the clinic.

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Influenza						

### (Lagrippe)

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Scarlet Fever	60	1	0	1	1.1	
Smallpox	0	0	1	1	1.1	
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Total babies dying	43	86	129
Non-resident babies dying	10	3	13
Resident babies dying	33	83	116
Infant Mortality Rate—Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	46.7	104.5	74.0
Total infant deaths to total births	45.1	109.5	77.9
Resident infant deaths to resident births	21	77.7	59.7
Death of infants due to prematurity	21	33	54
Death of infants due to prematurity	21	33	54

Victor H. Bassett, M.D.  
Yours for health,  
Health Officer

### GENERAL DISEASE FACTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:  
Your May 13th editorial is of the right sort. Since 1933 I have held the office of vital statistician for all of this county except one district and have taken a real interest in this work. This county is a rural county with a population of 8,000, with 4,500 whites and 3,500 Negroes. We have from two to five deaths a year from syphilis and a like number from gonorrhea rheumatism. While the death certificates do not so state it on the face, from 12 to 15 have these maladies as the chief contributing cause. Since this county has a yearly average of 105 deaths for the past five years, a fourth of increase of two births last year. The white

were able to show an exact 100 per cent increase. The excessive still-birth rate here is directly accountable to no other reason than venereal diseases which is as common as colds among the colored population generally from Jacksonville to Charleston. The great danger as I see it here, is not the



contracting of these social diseases from the Negro population through sexual relations—as Dr. Anthony so well pointed out in an article in The Telegraph a few Sundays ago that white women had taken over this nefarious trade—but to the white children and adults through cooks and nurses. This is where the dangers are. In rural communities like this, no health certificates are ever demanded of help in cafes, hotels, markets, etc. If the traveling public would only demand it, every employe serving the public would hold a clean bill of health, and diseased harlots in road houses would be banned from serving meals or food.

I hope that you may create an interest that will in the near future drive these old enemies of mankind out of existence.

Clanton, Ga. C. E. HINSON.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution  
June 5, 1937

## Health Papers For Domestics Will Be Sought

Domestic servants, including cooks, chauffeurs and private nurses, will be added to the list of those who must obtain from recognized licensed physicians, semi-annual certificates they are free of communicable diseases, if city council Monday approves a favorable recommendation of the ordinance committee.

The present law requires food handlers to obtain certificates and to procure a city license, but the proposal affecting servants does not provide any license.

Alderman Roy E. Callaway, fourth ward, is author of the measure, and pointed out that he had exempted any license charge because of the fact that "this class of employes earns so little."

"I intend this to be a health move solely and simply," he told committee members. "The citizens of Atlanta are entitled to the protection these periodic examinations will give them. That's all I want to do."

Hahira, Ga., Gold Leaf  
June 25, 1937

## NEGROES BECOMING MORE HEALTH CONSCIOUS

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician employed by the State Board of Health, says North Carolina negroes are becoming more health conscious.

They are responding to public health work being done in their behalf to a greater degree than ever before and consequently their death rate is declining, Dr. Hughes said.

The negro physician said he

hoped to lecture to 5,000 negro teachers during the Summer in the interest of the health work.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle  
October 12, 1937

## MEDICAL CENTER TO OPEN FRIDAY

Shower of Supplies Will Be  
Given for Dr. George  
Stoney Clinic

White and Negro friends and supporters of the Bethlehem House will give a shower of medical supplies to the Dr. George N. Stoney clinic at the Springfield branch of the organization Friday afternoon to celebrate the formal opening of the new medical center.

The Stoney clinic will be for the benefit of the Negro population of Augusta. It is to be supported by members of both races.

Speakers on the program will be Mrs. Olive Barbin, director of public health nursing in Richmond county, Dr. T. W. Josey, president of the Stoney Medical association, and Rev. J. W. Veatch, pastor of St. John Methodist church.

T. J. Yancey, pastor of Antioch Baptist church, will ask the invocation. Members of the Springfield quartet will give musical selections.

"The Stoney Clinic Working With the Public Health Department" will be discussed by Mrs. Barbin. Dr. Josey is to pay tribute to "Dr. Stoney, the Model Physician."

Dr. Veatch will carry out the actual dedication of the new clinic.

The dedication will begin at 4 o'clock. The Springfield branch is located at 1229 Jones street.

Augusta, Ga., Telegraph

November 4, 1937

## HEALTH FOR NEGROES

From the Waycross Journal-Herald.

Americus makes a success of its drive to raise \$4,000 for the conversion of a private Negro hospital into a public city-county Negro hospital. Negro hospitals do much to improve general health conditions.

deed, in determining upon this forward step.

## Board Will Test Negro Students

Saxon Pressed in Operation of  
Trade School

The board of health will give free blood tests to Negro students at the Memorial Trade school here, the Rev. J. T. Saxon, superintendent, said yesterday.

Saxon said he is anxious to have all his students free of contagious diseases, and asked the aid of the board.

"Every girl I recommend will be examined and will have a certificate," he said.

The Memorial Trade school gives free instruction to underprivileged domestic servants, teaches them to be more efficient and to get along with their employers better, Saxon said. Classes are held at night, with approximately 100 students enrolled during the year.

Finances for the school come entirely from individual gifts and no benefits come from organized charity. Saxon said he has a hard time keeping the school running.



Health - 1937

Illinois.

# PLAN BIG HEALTH PROGRAM IN CHI

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—(ANP)—Parents, teachers, and others interested in the welfare of youth, will attend the health program and exhibit Monday, December 6, at Provident Hospital.

The purpose of the meeting is to create health consciousness in young people and show how health can be promoted through the thoughtful choice of Christmas gifts to children. The program is sponsored by the youth Health Advisory Committee of the Chicago Urban League and the National Youth Administration, of which William J. Campbell is state director.

The hospital program will show how children are made health conscious through movies, songs and discussions; how they are taught to build up good health attitudes through handicraft, games and parties, and how they are aided physically through exercise, play and physical examinations.

Members of the Youth Health Advisory Committee include: Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director, Provident Hospital, chairman; Frayser T. Lane, Chicago Urban League; Miss Carrie Bullock, Visiting Nurses Association; Mrs. Florence C. Williams, Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; Mrs. Zephyr H. Stewart, Social Service director, Provident Hospital; H. H. Crawford, Wabash Y. M. C. A.; Dr. William D. Giles, Lincoln Dental Society; Chauncey C. Willard, principal, Du Sable high school; C. C. Dawson, of the NYA and Miss Ruth W. Howard, Director of the Health Education program of NYA.



Health - 1937

Louisiana.

Rayville, La., News  
April 24, 1937

## Improvement In Health Conditions Among Colored People

Since beginning my work in Richland parish in 1931 as Supervisor of the Jeanes Foundation among the colored people, I have noticed a steady improvement in the health conditions of my people. In 1931 and 1932 I found the Negro race suffering markedly with pellegra; diphtheria was quite frequent and typhoid fever was evident in many cases. Since that time the general health has improved. Gardens have been planted and the proper diet among the colored people has been instituted in a measure. The Richland Parish Health Unit has several times each year visited the various communities, both urban and rural, for the purpose of inoculating babies, children and adults against all communicable diseases. The same Health Unit has yearly held preschool clinics for the purpose of examining the preschool children and to immunize babies and younger children against diphtheria and smallpox. Each colored school is visited yearly by this organization for the purpose of immunizing the children and examining them for physical defects in an effort to prevent communicable diseases and improve the health conditions of the colored children of Richland parish.

At this time pellegra is practically a thing of the past and diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever is practically unknown among the colored population of Richland parish. We feel that this marked improvement in health conditions has come through the untiring efforts of all the civic organizations and contributory agencies, particularly the Richland Parish Health Unit.

The Richland Parish Health Unit has worked untiringly with the Parish Health Officer, Dr. James C. Sartor, in bringing about proper sanitation by means of installation of sanitary Virginia type pit privies throughout the parish. We have been greatly assisted in this sanitation program by receiving free labor from the W. P. A. This organization has furnished the health authorities in every way possible in properly sanitating our parish, particularly among the rural section, by supplying free labor, and

we are greatly indebted to the WPA officials of this parish and this district. All through these years proper sanitation has been one of our major objectives and great accomplishments in this field are our hopes and desires.

Each year we have observed National Negro Health Week, at which time the Health Unit has made inspections, both in the towns and in the country, of our sanitary conditions. Literature has been distributed and talks have been made at the gatherings during each National Negro Health Week, in an effort to improve each year of the health conditions brought about by the observance of National Negro Health Week.

We now feel that we are enjoying better health among our race than ever before, and we feel that our people should continue to strive to bring about better sanitary and health conditions all over the parish. These improvements in health conditions have been brought about largely by our local health unit, for which we are very grateful.

BLANCHE GRAYSON



Maryland

Health-1937

## 6 on Governor's Committee of 71 Will Study Syphilis

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Governor Harry Nice this week announced appointment of a committee of seventy-one laymen and physicians to study syphilis and other venereal diseases in the State. Members of the committee except six are white. These six are Dr. Mason A. Hawkins, Mrs. Augusta Chissell, Dr. John R. Coasey, Dr. William T. Coleman, Carl J. Murphy and Edward Lewis.



Health - 1937

Mississippi

Hattiesburg, Miss. American  
March 6, 1937  
**REMEDY**

Surveys by the health department among negro children in this neighborhood reveal an appalling extent of tubercular infection.

Out of 900 children examined recently, 25 per cent showed a positive reaction.

Some immediate steps should be made to remedy a situation with such disastrous potentialities.

The negro people of the deep south are a vital part of the section's economic life. Their value could best be appreciated if they were not available for the kind of work which they can do with so much natural ability.

It seems that there is great need for education of the negro people in regard to elevation of their standards of living. Only the white people can take the lead in this program because in many important respects the negroes are dependent upon their white friends for help and guidance.

Every civic organization in Hattiesburg should unite in support of a campaign to reduce and gradually eliminate the high per centage of positive tubercular tests among the negro children.

Greenville, Miss., Democrat Times  
May 6, 1937

## COLORED PEOPLE AID CLEAN-UP OF GREENVILLE

The Colored Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met in special session Saturday at 502 North Theobald by request of the chairman, N. H. McGhee.

Members present were as follows: Rev. S. W. Foster, Harry Crockett, E. M. Torrence, and C. H. Garrett.

The object of the meeting was to assist in the City's Clean-Up week campaign beginning Monday. After explanation by Chairman N. H. McGhee the following committee was appointed to work in zones:

Zone 1—Rev. S. W. Foster, captain, to work from river north of Washington avenue to west side of DeLesseps street.

Zone 2—C. H. Garrett, captain, to

work from east side DeLesseps, north of all colored residents of Yazoo City in the very laudable effort of making Yazoo City a cleaner, more healthful and more beautiful place in which to live.

Zone 3—E. M. Torrence, captain, to work from river south of Washington avenue, west side of Broadway to City Limits.

Zone 4—Harry Crockett, captain, to work from East side Broadway south of Washington avenue to city limits.

The above named captains will appoint committees to assist in carrying out the city's regulation for the clean-up week campaign among the colored people.

Motion by E. M. Torrence and seconded by Harry Crockett, that a copy of the above resolutions be given to the Greenville Democrat-Times, The Delta Star, and to the Greenville Leader, to be published in Monday's issue. For public information, to clean-up, fix-up, paint-up, and plant-up.

Notice, a prize will be awarded by the Chamber of Commerce for the best kept premises inside and out among the colored people of Greenville.

N. H. McGEHEE, Chairman,  
C. H. GARRETT, Secretary.  
Yazoo, Miss. Sentinel  
May 7, 1937

## Colored People Joining Campaign

Will Participate In Clean-Up  
Drive—Trophy To Be  
Given

The colored householders of Yazoo City will actively participate in the Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign, according to announcement made by Dr. L. T. Miller, Superintendent of the Afro-American Hospital, who appointed the following committee to handle the campaign: the Rev. J. D. Wheaton, R. P. McGhee, Charlie Galoway, and W. A. J. Williams.

All colored householders desiring to enter the contest for the trophy, offered by The Chamber of Commerce for the "most attractive front and back yard," according to a decision of a special committee at the termination of the campaign, are requested to telephone names and addresses to the Rev. J. D. Wheaton at telephone 316 or to the Chamber of Commerce, 180.

The committee urges full support for the campaign on the part

Jackson, Miss., News  
September 29, 1937

## Negro Health Activities For State Graded

Of 54 counties which reported Negro Health Week activities to the U. S. Public Service, 52 were given Gold Seal certificates or Class A rating, the state board of health has been notified by Roscoe Brown, health education specialist.

The Goal Seal Certificates of Merit are awarded for superior health week achievement as rated by the report data submitted.

## 11 NEGRO WOMEN TO GET HYGIENE CERTIFICATES

Eleven negro women will receive certificates tonight at 8 o'clock at the Eureka high school for completion of their course in child hygiene.

The intensive class and demonstration work has been under the direction of Mrs. Toxie Morris, registered nurse, and was made possible through the Smith-Hughes educational program directed in this city by Charles L. Charbonneau.

The class work included the general hygienic care of a child from infancy to adolescence, recognition of pathologic conditions, feeding, study of the grave danger of transmission of venereal and contagious diseases through negligence by direct and indirect contact.

In speaking of the program, Mrs. Morris pointed out that "the general knowledge which these women have acquired should be a valuable asset to people desiring trained children's nurses, because we all realize the tragedies which are responsible for ignorance on the part of the person in charge of the child."

Those scheduled to receive certificates tonight are: Lora Annette Hann, Marian Agnes Moye, Jessie S. Brunson, Annie Dee Walker, Wynema Le Rue Patrick, Siney A. Loveless, Ella D. Thompson, Mattie Lou Hardy, Ella Mae Crossley, Evelyn Stewart, Sarah Crossley.



# VENEREAL SERVICE ADDED TO AKA HEALTH PROJECT

A service of venereal medication for prenatal patients has recently been added to the AKA sorority's annual Mississippi Health Project, which will be held for the third time from August 19 to September 2.

This year's project will be conducted in Bolivar County, Miss., with headquarters for a second time at Mound Bayou, and in addition to the venereal service, will include a continuation of diphtheria and smallpox immunization of children, and a health educational lecture program.

The program will be directed again by Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee of Washington, chairman of the AKA health committee. This year's staff of twelve workers will be led by Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans.

## AKA'S to Continue Health Projects

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The third annual Mississippi Health Project of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, will be conducted in Bolivar County, with headquarters for a second time at Mound Bayou, from August 19 to September 2. This year the staff of twelve workers will be led by Mrs. Margaret Davis-Brown, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, Louisiana. The project again will be directed by Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Health Committee.

Financed, sponsored and administered by the Sorority, the project has the cooperation of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Health Department of the State of Mississippi, and the Health Department of Bolivar County. In addition to this, the officials of

# Lady Kappas Guard Health In Deep South

## Women Wage Gallant Battle To Reduce Dixie Ills

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. — Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority held its third annual Health Project at the St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Miss., and formulated plans for the coming year. According to a statement from the health committee, which has its national headquarters in Washington, D. C., the AKA will endeavor to introduce a four point program.

The local project is being conducted throughout Bolivar County by a staff of 13 workers. Cooperating in this task of protecting the health of a large community is the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, the health department of the state of Mississippi, and the Bolivar County Health Department.

The four-point program includes the following phases of public health:

1. Health education and lectures.
2. Diphtheria and smallpox immunization of children.
3. Limited service of venereal medication for indicated pre-natal parents.
4. Dental hygiene.

The humane interest that this sorority takes in the health of the Negro at large is indicative of a broad spirit of public cooperation and civic spirit. The project is financed and sponsored as a part of the national program of the organization and will continue through September 2.

Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, New Orleans, is national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, prominent Washington, D. C., physician, is chairman of the national health committee.

# AKA'S FINISH 1937 HEALTH PROJECT

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. (ANP) Following up their annual health project started in Mississippi three years ago, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority initiated by Ida L. Jackson and carried on under the direction of their chair- ebee of Washington, wound up two weeks of service in the rural districts of Bolivar County, Thursday.

Dr. Ferebee was assisted by a committee of twelve composed of Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, and national president of the sorority; Miss Mary E. Williams, director of public health work at Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Mary M. White, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Thelma Y. Coffee, M.D., New Orleans;

Herman Washington, instructor in the School of Social Service Work, Xavier University, New Orleans; Miss Audrey Augustine, Brooklyn; Miss Irene C. Baxler, Philadelphia; Miss Marjorie Hollo- man, Washington; Mrs. Portia Wiley Nickens, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Miss Melva L. Price, New York; Mrs. Mae Berhel Rhodes, New Orleans; and at Howard University, Washington.

Rosedale, Miss. Democrat  
September 16, 1937

## THE THIRD ANNUAL MISSISSIPPI NEGRO HEALTH PROJECT

The third annual Mississippi Health Project of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, conducted in Bolivar County for the second successive year, has just concluded a period of successful activity. Headquarters again were at Mound Bayou.

This year the staff of 12 was headed by the new National President of the Sorority, Mrs. Margaret Davis-Bowen, principal of Gilbert Academy, New Orleans, La., while the field work was directed by Dr. Dorothy Bould-

ing Ferebee, of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Health Committee.

Financed, sponsored and administered by the Sorority, the project has the cooperation of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Health Department of the State of Mississippi and the Department of Health of Bolivar County.

The 1937 program included educational health lectures in conjunction with such direct service activities as diphtheria and smallpox immunization of children under twelve years of age and a newly launched venereal disease service for indicated prenatal patients.

That these activities for this limited period of ten days were productive of results is evidenced by the 338 children protected against smallpox, 436 immunized against diphtheria and the forty prenatal cases given Wassermanns.

This year's project is an extension of the demonstration health program of the Sorority which has the three fold objective of bringing immediate improvement to the health of Negroes in sections where medical service is limited, of demonstrating Negro effort in behalf of Negro groups and of stimulating direct service programs by Negroes for Negroes.

The staff of the traveling clinics, which daily visited pre-arranged communities in Bolivar County, consisted of the following:

Mrs. Margaret Davis-Bowen, New Orleans, La.  
Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Fere-



bee, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Thelma Coffee, New Orleans.

Dr. Mary Wright, D. D. S., Boston, Mass.

Miss Mary E. Williams, Public Health Nurse, Tuskegee.

Mrs. Portio W. Nickens, of New York City.

Mrs. Mae Rhodes, of New Orleans.

Miss Irene Baxter, Philadelphia.

Miss Marjorie Holloman, Washington.

Miss Melva Price, New York City.

Miss Mildred Wood, Washington.

Miss Audrey Augustine, Brooklyn.

Mr. Herman A. Washington, New Orleans.

# SIXTEEN CLINICS IN MISSISSIPPI DURING CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30—Ten members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and three additional workers have just returned to their respective homes in five states and the District of Columbia after completing their work of conducting a series of health clinics in Bolivar County in the Delta region of Mississippi.

Sixteen clinics were held in various communities throughout the county, reaching about 1500 families. The work of the clinics included health talks to mothers, general medical examinations, dental examination and prophylaxis, immunization against diphtheria and small-pox, malaria therapy, blood testing and expectant mothers and anti-syphilitic treatment in indicated cases, and the distribution of approximately 7,000 booklets on infant and child care, diet and nutrition and various phases of health and hygiene.

The staff of thirteen volunteer health workers included Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, Washington, D.C., medical director; Mrs. Margaret Day Bowen, New Orleans, La., supreme basileus; Dr. Mary C. Wright, dentist, Boston; Dr. Thelma Coffee, physician, New Orleans; Miss Mary E. Williams, public health nurse, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Miss Mildred Wood, nurse, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Herman A. Washington, social research, New Orleans, and the following clinical assistants: Miss Irene Baxter, Philadelphia; Miss Melva Price, New York City; Mrs. Portia W. Nickens, New Rochelle; Miss Marjorie Holloman, Washington; Mrs. Anna Mae Rhodes, New Orleans, and Miss Audrey Augustine, Brooklyn.

The Mayor of Shelby in Bolivar County commented on the health program to the effect that he was especially grateful to the sorority for its vision and enthusiasm for public health service, and heartily agreed with Dr. Dedwylder, county health officer, who, in expressing his appreciation of the work of the group in the county, said it was the best-conducted health service offered by any volunteer organization in the county. Oscar Wolfe, owner of the large plantation, whose tenants were benefited by one of the clinics, commented on the need for more and more health clinics in sections where services are limited.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, director of the project, sums up the work with the statement that this year's project, evolved from the experimental stages of its forerunners, has become efficiently departmentalized while the addition of new services has enhanced its technical value. She further points out that one of the most important features of the 1937 project was its intensification of individual service in preference to numerical coverage.



## Cure in Prevention

This is the season of the year when health is much talked of in Negro health week exercises, which, alas, are not heard by the majority of people, and especially by those who most need to hear. Most people take their life for granted just as they do the light of the sun. They do not realize that mankind's saving habits inherited from ancestors can be lost by the simple process of changing occupation or place of abode. *Call*

What common sense has created, lack of it will destroy. For that reason health, always an individual's problem, cannot be left to doctors, social workers, and officials who of necessity deal in statistics and give advice. No matter how many times the warning is given against this or that, it is still the individual's choice what he shall do. He does not deliberately set out to destroy his life. But he may not understand. The mother born on a farm in the sunny South arrives at adult years with good health. She may not see that her child, living under different conditions, loses health unless she adjusts herself to the new conditions. *4-2-37*

There are less days of sunshine in northern latitudes. There is less fresh air in weather-tight houses. There is less out-of-doors in cities than on the farm. Health measures must take the facts into account. Doctors and social workers cannot offer any substitute which makes it unnecessary for the individual to be intelligent about health. No matter how much they preach against bad air and dark rooms and relate in cold figures the dreadful toll death takes because of them, the real cure lies not in treatment, but in prevention.

Prevention should be the keynote of all discussion of Negroes' health. They have an inheritance of strong bodies. The reports taken into the army during the World War were made in the main by white doctors. Yet Negroes showed superior physical fitness, even their feet not being as flat as the average of Ameri-

cans. The truth is the vital statistics of Negroes reflect ignorance of how to live far more than any inherited weakness. Therefore the effort to help them should be education and more education on health matters.

First and foremost comes housing. If people who live in drab, damp, dark homes could see disease germs climbing about their premises, enemies more to be dreaded than any tiger, they would flee for their lives. The greed of landlords and the callousness of communities keep these unlivable houses on the market. But they could not if there were no takers. Since Negroes cannot control the offer, they must do the refusing.

Likewise Negroes must learn what to eat. The lack of the necessary food elements to keep the body healthy was less important in sections where sunlight and open air made the ideal environment for healthy life. But always there should be milk, and a variety of vegetables as well as meat. A little child with the rickets is a red flag of warning that somewhere there is a mother who loves her child but does not know how to help it be healthy.

No medicine can take the place of intelligent safeguarding of health. No other person can take care of you. You die for yourself and must do your own living.



Health - 1937

New York.

## LIFE SPAN IS SEEN EXTENDED 7 YEARS

*James*  
Study of Nutrition Shows It  
Can Ward Off Senility, Too,

Dr. H. C. Sherman Says

*4-2-37*  
WAY TO 'BUOYANT HEALTH'

*New York*  
Tests at Columbia Indicate an  
Increase in the Average Life  
From 70 to 77 Years

The low purchasing power of large numbers of people stands in the way of taking full advantage of new knowledge in the field of nutrition which can increase the average life span by at least seven years and ward off disease and senility, Dr. Sherman asserted. The

Henry C. Sherman, Mitchell Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, declared last night in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Sherman delivered the twelfth Hermann Michael Biggs Memorial lecture of the academy. His subject was: "The Bearing of the Results of Recent Studies in Nutrition on eHealth and on Length of Life."

Dr. Sherman characterized as "out of date" the popular theory that heredity was the principal factor in longevity. Experiments had shown that, in addition to heredity, nutrition must be looked upon as a positive factor in prolonging human life, he asserted. The average person has it within his own control, by proper nutrition, "to add life to his years and years to his life," he emphasized.

### Not Now Fully Utilized

The knowledge which will aid men and women to add to their health and to their life is not now being fully utilized, with the result that most people enjoy only "passable, instead of buoyant, health," and die years earlier than they need to, Professor Sherman added.

"Undoubtedly the great majority of all people will be benefited, the

general level of the public health will be raised, and the averages of our vital statistics improved at many points by the simple taking of a larger proportion of the needed nutritional calories in the form of the protective foods," he continued.

"Naturally, we also hope that a larger proportion of people will soon have ampler purchasing power. We realize that right relations between purchasing power and the general level of prices is essential to the ability of any community to get the full benefit of the new knowledge of nutrition.

### Dealing With Priceless Value

"For it is now clear to any one who will study the evidence that nutrition has greater constructive potentiality than science has foreseen, and that even in the everyday choice of food we are dealing with values which are above price for the health and efficiency, duration and dignity of human life."

Experiments in the laboratories of Columbia with rats have confirmed his view that human life may be extended by at least 10 per cent, Dr. Sherman asserted. The increase in the average length of life of the rats in the Columbia tests was such as would correspond to an increase in the human-adult life expectation from 70 to 77 years, Dr. Sherman explained.

### Parran Sees Longer Life

By The Associated Press

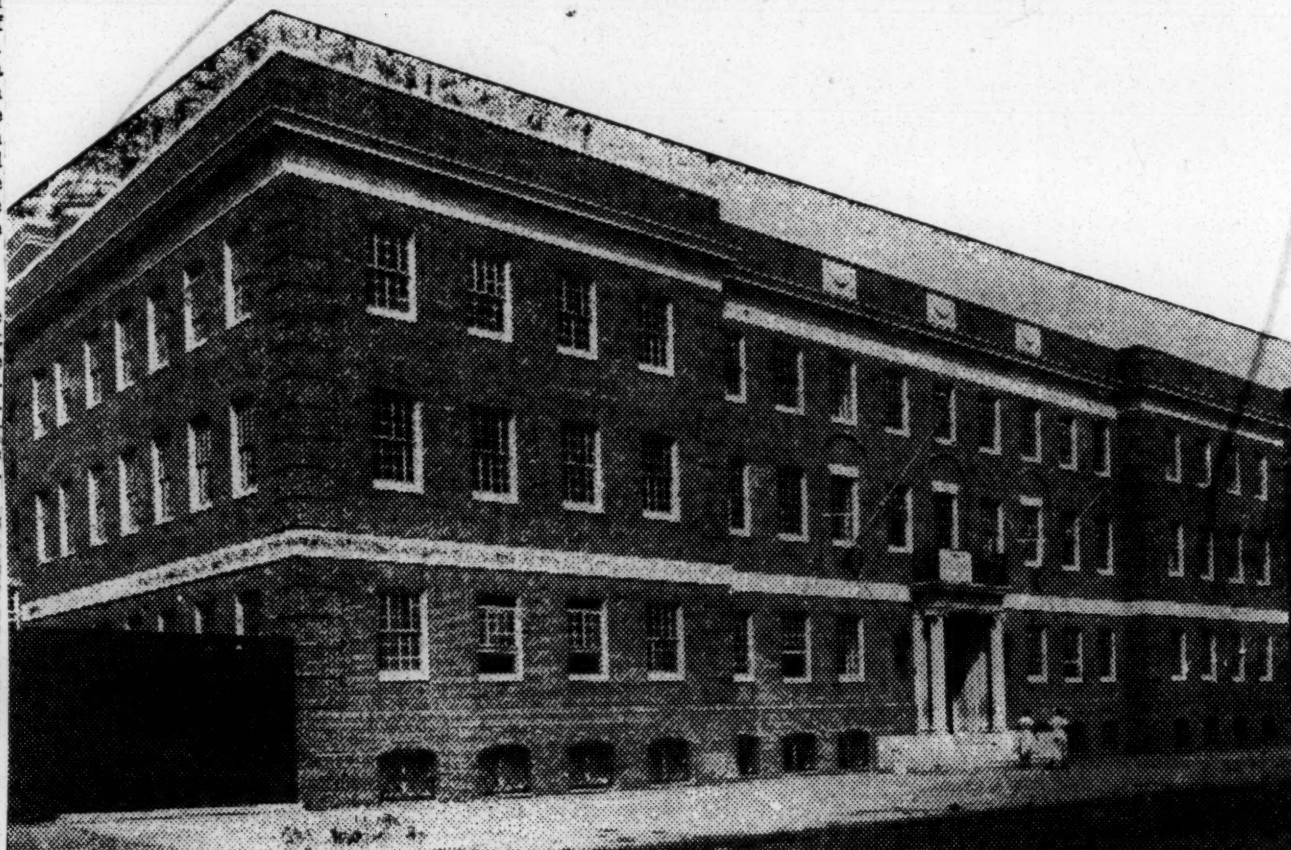
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The average length of human life could be stretched another ten years, Dr. Thomas Parran said today, if additional advantage were taken of available medical knowledge.

Dr. Parran, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, said that in the last eighty years the average life span of men has increased from 38 to 61 years and of women from 40 to 64 years.

"I feel confident another ten years could be added to the life expectancy," he said, "entirely aside from the possibility of discovering an effective preventative for cancer or major heart diseases."

"Great progress in reducing the incidence of heart disease will be made in the present drive to control and eradicate syphilis, since syphilis is the cause of a large percentage of heart ailments," Dr. Parran added.

## For Your Better Health



*Amsterdam News* 10-9-37 *New York*  
HARLEM'S NEWEST AID to better health is this newly-opened building which will house the Central Harlem Health Center, which is removing from its old address on West 136th street to the new location at 2250 Fifth avenue, between West 136th and 137th streets. The new home is city-built and WPA-financed. Dr. John B. West, Amsterdam News health columnist, is director of the center. The building was dedicated October 4, with prominent citizens in attendance and on the program.

**PRAISES THOSE  
HE APPOINTED  
TO HIGH OFFICE**

**Others Speak About  
Community Pride  
in Building**

*Amsterdam News*  
Ceremonies dedicating the new Central Harlem Health Center were begun in the basement of the new building at 2250 Fifth avenue with Mayor LaGuardia, Dr. John L. Rice, commissioner of health; Hubert Delany, commissioner of taxes; the

Rev. John H. Johnson, vicar of the Church of St. Martin; Dr. A. T. McCormack, of Louisville, Ky., president-elect of the American Public Health Association; and Dr. Peteris Marshall Murray as speakers. Dr. Louis T. Wright was the chairman of the luncheon which opened the dedication ceremonies at noon Monday.

Opening his speech with the declaration that "I do not want any credit for anything that it is my duty to do; Harlem is a part of New York City, and it has been treated as such," Mayor LaGuardia only defended his administration but delivered blows right and left to his opponents.

He praised his Negro appointees. "Delany holds the most important tax office in the whole world. There is not any office like it in any city anywhere. He is in charge of Manhattan. I appointed him to that office, because I knew he is competent and can't be reached," the mayor said.

In defense of Dr. Rice on "the charge that he is a third-rate health officer," the mayor said, "I don't care if the politicians call Dr. Rice a third-rate commissioner, so long as the death rate in New

mentions others.

"Magistrate Myles Paige has already demonstrated why he was appointed; and the Rev. Mr. Johnson is my close adviser on home relief," Dr. West added.

Dr. John B. West, health officer and head of the center, the mayor reminded his hearers that they would be surprised to know the amount of opposition he encountered from Harlem leaders when he appointed Dr. West to the position, but he is a man of "ability, training and experience, which were demonstrated in the competitive civil service examination he passed." "The health center is not in competition with private physicians. It is to control, curb, and prevent communicable diseases; to give advice in preventive medicine, and to care for mothers and infant children," the mayor asserted.



York City is low."

Mayor LaGuardia also spoke of the increased facilities for school children; new parks and playgrounds. He added that in 1933 there were only sixty-three Negro doctors in the health system of New York City, whereas in 1937 there are 147 Negro physicians attached to city hospitals.

Dr. Murray reminded the mayor that "if there are five times as many cases of tuberculosis in Harlem; if there are twice as many cases of syphilis in Harlem as anywhere else in the country, appropriations should be made on the basis of community need."

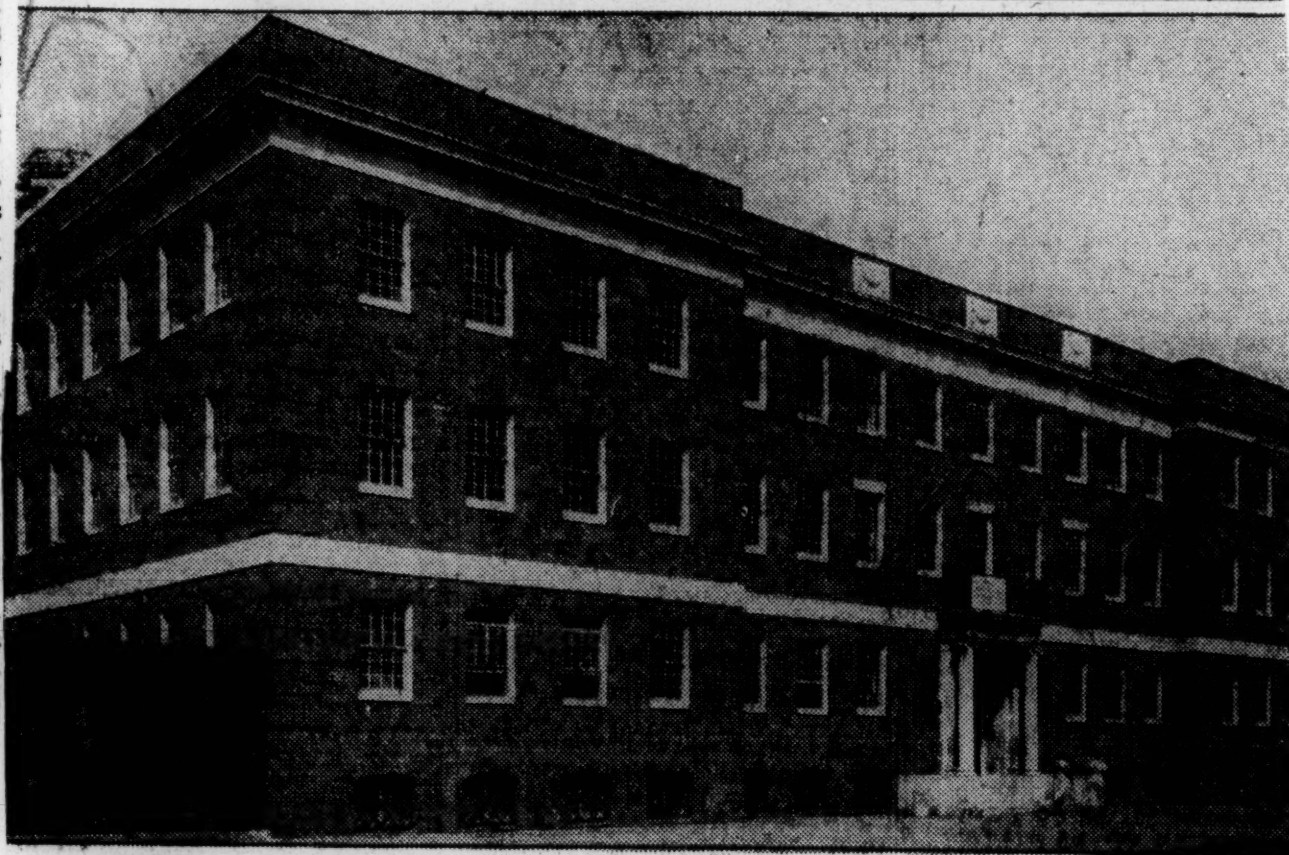
Although, according to the Rev. Mr. Johnson, "this audience does not look like a Harlem audience," because "they look too prosperous," and "Harlem is a poor and underprivileged area," he thought the audience was "symbolic of the people who are looking forward and looking up."

To the chairman, Dr. Wright, the dedication of the new building was "an historic occasion." He said, "the people of Harlem are particularly fortunate in having the health protection given them that the center and its services will afford."

The new center was constructed at a cost of \$270,868 provided by the PWA. It is the sixth of nine such centers to be opened this year, according to the Department of Health.

Among those at the speakers' table were Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Drs. C. A. Norman, Lisle Carter, Louis T. Wright, A. T. McCormack, John B. West, Peter Marshall Murray, I. Blau and Hubert Delany, the Rev. John H. Johnson and Commissioner Rice.

## MAYOR DEDICATES HARLEM'S NEW CENTER



Harlem's new health center (cost \$270,868) was dedicated Monday by Mayor LaGuardia. Located on Fifth Avenue near 136th Street, it will replace the present center housed in the late A'Lelia Walker's town mansion in Harlem. The Center has year-round educational program, featuring lectures, health movies and distribution of literature. Clinics are maintained for diagnosis of, and inoculation against diseases. Dr. John B. West, colored, draws \$5,000 a year as director.—Beals photo, New York.



Health - 1937

North Carolina

Durham, N. C. Sun  
November 17, 1937

## NEGRO HEALTH WORK PRAISED

State Is Commended For Work  
By President Of Julius  
Rosenwald Fund

Sun Capital Bureau,  
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, Nov. 17.—North Carolina has been commended as a "pioneer state" in the matter of health work among Negroes, by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, in a letter to Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, which the state health officer made public here today.

Dr. Reynolds recently wrote Mr. Embree, telling of the accomplishments of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, first Negro physician attached to any state board of health, whose appointment was made possible through a grant from the Rosenwald fund.

"You will be pleased to know that since the appointment of Dr. Hughes," Mr. Embree informed Dr. Reynolds, "the states of Texas and Louisiana have added similar Negro assistants, while Illinois now has two colored physicians on its state staff."

"The children's bureau and the United States public health service have done the same thing. The cities of Louisville and New York have Negroes in charge of health centers. In addition to these movements, several other southern states are preparing to make similar moves."

"The state of North Carolina," Mr. Embree concluded, "was a pioneer in using Negro physicians in tuberculosis work as internes in the state sanatorium. Georgia, Kentucky, Florida, Texas and Maryland are following suit."

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch  
December 22, 1937

## Doctor Finds Condition Above Average

### COMPLIMENTS SCHOOLS

With But Few Exceptions They Are  
Adequate and Sanitary, Dr.  
Hughes Says After In-  
spections Here

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, colored doctor of the State Board of Health staff, has just completed an extensive survey of health conditions among the people of his race in Henderson and Vance county, and before leaving today left a report of his findings with Dr. A. D. Gregg, Vance county health officer.

Dr. Hughes said that "on the whole the personal appearance and general health of the school population appears to be beyond the average." He also observed that "with but few exceptions, the schools of Vance county and Henderson are adequate and the premises sanitary."

The health agent observed health work in the schools, gave lectures and interviews and held conferences, and made physical inspections of the students, and some Wasserman tests for syphilis in the Negro high school, which is Henderson Institute. School hygiene and tuberculosis were particularly emphasized, with special reference also to communicable diseases adequate nutrition and posture.

Dr. Hughes reported "a good deal of malnutrition in the high school," and said "there should be done tuberculosis skin testing."

He also urged more intensive education of adults, which he was unable to undertake because of a lack of time. He is expected to return during the spring to carry on a more intensive health campaign in the county.

During his stay in the city and county, Dr. Hughes gave 22 lectures, which were attended by 1,396 elementary students and 364 high school pupils. Forty-five teachers attended the lectures and 639 adults were reached in this method. Six health conferences were held and 364 physical inspections were given, along with 159 Wasserman tests.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch  
December 7, 1937

## COLORED DOCTOR IS WORKING IN COUNTY

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, of State Board  
of Health Staff, Spending  
Some Time Here

Dr. Walter J. Hughes, colored doctor on the staff of the State Board of Health, working among the Negroes

of the State, is spending a week or so in Henderson at this time surveying health conditions among the people of his race. He was sent here by State officials and is working in cooperation with the Vance County Health Department, Dr. A. D. Gregg, health officer, stated today.

Dr. Hughes, whose work is unique among State health organizations of the South, is talking with leaders of his race in this community to learn conditions as they exist. He will visit many of the colored schools, and may address some public meetings while here in an effort to develop a health program among the Negro population. He is especially emphasizing preventive and treatment work for tubercular and venereal disease patients.

## HEALTH STANDARDS OF NEGROES GOOD

State Health Board Colored



Health-1937

North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel  
January 17, 1937

## Health Work Among Negroes Is Commended

### Health Officials Here Say Education Program of "Utmost Importance"

Reporting the work of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, state health department director of health education among Negroes, city health officials yesterday termed it of the "utmost importance."

Since December 1, Dr. Hughes, who will continue work in this city until the end of January, has held 13 conferences with ministers, clubs, educators, and has made 47 lectures to clubs and schools before an estimated 11,000 persons.

He is working here, health officials said, in interests of health and disease prevention, stressing the importance of proper precaution against tuberculosis and venereal diseases infection.

He directed student physical examinations at Atkins High School, a program of which health officials said, "a most interesting and effective piece of work has been done."

"We consider this type of work—health education for health promotion and disease prevention," department of health authorities said, "as being of the utmost importance."

Dr. Hughes' lecture since December 1 were listed as follows:  
He talked to more than 500 persons at the Winston-Salem Teachers College; to more than 2,000 children in elementary schools; to 2,400 boys and girls at Atkins High School; to 6,000 Negro adults in churches, clubs and other groups.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Journal  
January 12, 1937

## Negro Physician Discusses "Venereal Disease Menace"

Dr. W. J. Hughes, director of Negro health education in North Carolina, discussed the "Venereal Disease Menace" over Station WSJS last night. "These diseases have from time immemorial been the scourge of mankind, flourishing in ignorance but striking the innocent and helpless as well as the guilty," said the doctor, "and now they must be exposed to the light of knowledge."

"Science has conclusively shown that gonorrhea is much more serious than a bad cold; that this disease renders many women chronic, helpless invalids and costs many lives; that a large percentage of the major operations performed on women are due to the ravages of this disease," said the doctor.

The speaker gave a brief history of syphilis and of the development of the treatment for it. He pointed out that syphilis does not effect any animal—man alone being its prey—and that it is no respecter of persons.

Dr. Hughes described the symptoms of early syphilis emphasizing that the initial lesion may be so trivial as to be unnoticed by the patient. "If every person made it routine practice to have a blood test made once a year, it might tell him something about himself he did not know," said the speaker.

"It was once thought that syphilis was an incurable disease, but medicine has won a brilliant victory and now, treatment properly administered can cure syphilis," declared the speaker.

"The prevention of venereal disease is the important thing," he said—"The bedrock on which must rest the solution of this problem."

The speaker urged periodic physical examination, prenatal care of pregnant women including blood tests and an educational program for every person concerning the importance of avoidance of venereal diseases and the wisdom of early and efficient treatment for those infected.

Washington, N. C. News

June 9, 1937

## NEGROES RESPOND HEALTH EDUCATION

### Are Becoming More Health Conscious Than Ever, Ac- cording To Physician

The Daily News Bureau,  
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, June 9.—Negroes of North Carolina are becoming more health conscious than ever before and are responding in fine spirit to public health work being done in their behalf, according to Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician, employed by the State Board of Health, as he left Raleigh for a course of lectures through which he hopes to reach 6,000 teachers in the summer schools included in his schedule.

"Through these teachers we will reach many thousands more, including the pupils they teach, as well as negro parents throughout North Carolina," Dr. Hughes said. "I will also contact preachers and others who are interested in public health. Last year I came into contact with exactly 3,081 teachers. Conditions this year are much more favorable, and I confidently expect to bring the total up to 6,000—certainly, not less than 5,000."

Dr. Hughes will lecture in chapel and to select groups at the following negro institutions for higher learning, in the order given:

Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte; Livingston College, Salisbury; Teachers College, Winston-Salem; Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro; North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; Shaw University, Raleigh; State Normal for Negroes, Elizabeth City; State Normal for Negroes, Fayetteville.

The teachers who hear his lectures in the above named schools will be required to stand examinations and will be given credit

in this work, which is carried on, in fine spirit, to work being by the State Board of Health, indone in their behalf," said Doctor Hughes.

Department of Public Instruction. In order, his speaking itinerary includes: John C. Smith university at Charlotte; Livingstone college at Salisbury; Teachers college at Winston-Salem; A. and T. College school hygiene, Communicable diseases, control of tuberculosis, "Dr. Hughes' services were first made available through the Rosenswald Fund," said Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State health officer.

"and half his salary will still come from that source. North Carolina was the first state to undertake work of this type, and it has more than proved its worth."

SAYS NEGROES BECOMING  
Wilson, N. C., Daily Times  
June 8, 1937

Raleigh, June 8.—"Negroes of North Carolina are becoming more health conscious than ever before and are responding, in fine spirit, to work being done in their behalf," said Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician, employed by the state board of health, as he left Raleigh for a course of lectures through which he hopes to reach 6,000 teachers in the summer schools included in his schedule.

"Through these teachers," he said, "I will, of course, reach many thousands more, including the pupils they teach, as well as negro parents throughout North Carolina. I will also contact the preachers and others who are interested in public health. Last year I came into contact with exactly 3,081 teachers. Conditions this year are much more favorable, and I confidently expect to bring the total up to 6,000—certainly, not less than 5,000."

Shelby, N. C. Star  
June 9, 1937

## Negro Health Is To Be Stressed

RALEIGH, June 9.—(P) — Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician employed by the state board of health, left today to start a course of health lectures through which he said he hoped to reach 6,000 negro school teachers at summer schools.

"Negroes of North Carolina are becoming more health conscious than ever before and are respond-

## NEGRO PHYSICIAN ON HEALTH TREND

### Says Colored People of State Re- sponding to Public Health Education

Evening Telegram Bureau,  
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, June 8.—Negroes of North Carolina are becoming more health conscious than ever before and are responding in fine spirit to public health work being done in their behalf, according to Dr. Walter J. Hughes, negro physician, employed by the State Board of Health, as he left Raleigh for a course of lectures through which he hopes to reach 6,000 teachers in the summer schools included in his schedule.

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for Negroes, Fayetteville.

The teachers who hear his lectures in the above named schools will be required to stand examinations and will be given credit on this work, which is carried on by the State Board of Health, in close cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction. Dr. Hughes explained that he would give lectures embracing the following general subjects; Public health administration, school hygiene, communicable diseases, control of tuberculosis, control of venereal diseases.

"Dr. Hughes' services were first made available through the Rosenwald Fund," said Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, "and half his salary will still come from that source. North Carolina was the first state to undertake work of this type, and it has more than proved its worth."

Goldsboro, N. C., News-Argus  
November 8, 1937

## Colored Health Survey Starts In Goldsboro

Survey of public health conditions of colored population in Goldsboro and Wayne was continued on Monday by Dr. Walter J. Hughes, colored, of state board of health in Raleigh.

Dr. Hughes said he had been assigned to prepare such a survey and report on public health conditions of colored population in this section after conducting investigations lasting more than a month.

Dr. Hughes said survey would include promotion of an education program comprising lectures on tuberculosis and syphilis before schools, adult classes, and Parent Teacher Associations.

Inspection of all school children in county and studies of such public health conditions as adult health education, social, economic, and social conditions, school health problems are included in survey.

Dr. Hughes has conducted promotion of public health projects for colored persons the past eight years throughout the South under the auspices of United States Public Health Service and state boards of health.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal  
June 10, 1937

## Fight on Tuberculosis Among Negroes Discussed by McCain

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—Details of a school health program in accordance with the trends in education and basic principles of tuberculosis among Negroes until the great majority of cases are discovered in the curable and non-contagious stage," Dr. P. P. McCain, superintendent of the North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Sanatorium N. C., focused the attention of the American Sanatorium Association on the tuberculosis problem among Negroes here. Fifteen hundred physicians, nurses, scientists and laymen are in Milwaukee for this meeting and those of the National Tuberculosis Association and the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries.

Sanford, N. C., Herald  
October 15, 1937

## NEGRO HEALTH WORK

"Surveys show that only 13 per cent. of admissions to sanatoria are minimal (early) cases and that 57.3 per cent. are far advanced. Reports from Negro sanatoria show only 7 per cent. of admissions to be minimal and 72 per cent. far advanced," Dr. McCain said. "The poor environment of Negroes makes spread of infection in the advanced stage inevitable."

"Hope for a large percentage of early diagnoses depends upon wide use of the tuberculin test and the X-ray among those apparently well, especially the known contacts, students, teachers, nurse maids, food handlers and industrial workers. Such studies not only discover many early cases, but also furnish 'leads' for the discovery of many contagious cases in their homes."

"It is especially important to interest the private physician and the health officer in early diagnosis and teach them not to depend upon symptoms, physical signs and sputum examinations for discovery of early tuberculosis."

Less than one-fourth of the child population receive such minimum health services as annual physical examinations, vaccination, and diphtheria immunization, it was pointed out by Agnes Samuelson, state superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines, Iowa, said, in suggesting further ways of cooperation between tuberculosis associations and educators.

"To the end that health education may be a way of living and not just a required subject in the school curriculum," Miss Samuelson urged tuberculosis associations, to help to determine the essen-

THE first negro to be employed by any state board of health for the prime purpose of promoting health work among negroes is Dr. Walter J. Hughes of the North Carolina State Board of Health. With his services made available through the Julius Rosenwald fund, he is doing great work and progressing among his people, with his every effort being met with a response denoting that negroes are becoming health conscious.

The work of the North Carolina board among negroes is cited as outstanding, it is found in a recent review of problems confronting the education of negroes. The work is described as follows:

"Particularly worthy of commendation is the program outlined and instituted by the North Carolina State Board of Health in 1936, under the immediate guidance of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, whose report of success is truly gratifying. Dr. Hughes reports, for instance, a total of 392 lectures for Negroes during 1936, with a total attendance of more than 42,000. This educational program reached approximately 20,000 elementary school children, 7,000 high school pupils and 16,000 adults."

The depth of the health work among negroes in North Carolina has not been brought to us in such a forceful manner as that seen in the preceding comment. Dr. Hughes and state health

authorities are to be commended for their aims and their efforts. It is encouraging to know of the response being made.

Greensboro, N. C., Record  
November 17, 1937

## NEGRO HEALTH WORK PRAISED

Other States Follow North Carolina Lead In Naming Negro Assistants

Greensboro Record Bureau,  
Sir Walter Hotel.

RALEIGH, Nov. 17.—North Carolina has been commended as a "pioneer state" in the matter of health work among negroes by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, in a letter to Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, which the state health officer made public here today.

Dr. Reynolds recently wrote Mr. Embree, telling of the accomplishments of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, first negro physician attached to any state board of health, whose appointment was made possible through a grant from the Rosenwald fund.

### Other States Follow.

"You will be pleased to know that since the appointment of Dr. Hughes," Mr. Embree informed Dr. Reynolds, "the states of Texas and Louisiana have added similar negro assistants, while Illinois now has two negro physicians on its state staff."

"The children's bureau and the United States public health service have done the same thing. The cities of Louisville and New York have negroes in charge of health centers. In addition to these movements, several other southern states are preparing to make similar moves."

"The state of North Carolina," Mr. Embree concluded, "was a pioneer in using negro physicians in tuberculosis work as internes in the state sanatorium, Georgia, Kentucky, Florida, Texas and Maryland are following suit."



Asheville, N. C., Times  
June 18, 1937

# NEGRO FETE PARADE IS GIVEN APPLAUSE ALONG ENTIRE ROUTE

Touching a proud plane of artistic achievement in Rhododendron Festival participation, the negro citizenship of Asheville yesterday afternoon conducted a parade of representative organizations, babies, marching units and bands that pleased thousands of persons along the line of march. The parade was generously applauded.

The festival has been participated in by the negro citizenry of the city for most of its history, but yesterday's parade was the best gesture the negro element of the city has made in the entire Festival span of nine years, many observers said.

Governor Clyde Hoey, members of his family here for the Festival, and members of the Festival committee viewed the parade from the governor's reviewing stand in front of the old city auditorium.

## 22 Baby Floats

The baby parade section of the general negro parade consisted of 22 floats, miniature in design, but similar in color schemes and make-up to the floats used Wednesday by the state sponsors in the Rhododendron parade. Negro clubs of the city really "turned on" with their floats and sponsors. The bands were good and the entire parade was a credit to the enterprise and ambition of the negro civic and patriotic portions of Asheville's negro citizenry, festival officials said. The parade this year was greatly expanded to include adults, bands, clubs and other groups and firms, somewhat similar to the regular Rhododendron parade. In years past it has been exclusively a baby parade, whereas this year the babies formed only one of the sections.

## Prize Winners

The grand prize, a silver loving cup, went to the Negro Welfare council's entry, a float entitled the "Queen of Youth."

Second prize, another cup, was awarded by the judges to "Miss Burton Street," entry of the Burton street school.

"Jack and Jill," a Livingston street school entry, sponsored by the Southern News company, was awarded third prize, and "Private Ambulance," a float of the Henry Ray funeral home, was fourth.

Honorable mention went to the following:

"Skipper," of Livingston street school; the Paco club, a young men's organization; "Joe Louis and Jack Johnson"; a toy band, "Spirit of Asheville," entered by the NYA recreation department, a "Child in Aeroplane" entry and the Rhododendron temple entry.

Judges were Nat Friedman, A. J.

Clark and J. G. Neal.

The parade formed on Eagle street, moved to the city-county plaza, to Pack square, down Patton avenue, up Haywood street and dispersed at the old city auditorium.

It was headed by members of the Negro Welfare council, followed by the high-stepping Austin high school band.

The complete line-up follows:

Official Negro Welfare council, Austin high school band, Rhododendron corps, official cars of Asheville Funeral home, City Federation, festival committee, and Happy Hour Social club, "Miss Asheville," Modern Priscilla.

Carter G. Woodson Civic club of Hendersonville, Altruistic club, Boy Scouts, "Child in Aeroplane," "Queen of Youth," "Miss Burton Street," Burton Street school rhythm band, "Jack and Jill," Henry Ray funeral home.

Livingston Street toy band, Nightingale club, "Old Woman in Shoe," rhythm band, Roosevelt D. Hopkins, "Spirit of Asheville," "Miss Asheville," "Miss Buncombe," sponsors car.

"Joe Louis and Jack Johnson," Nonpareil club, "Bunnies," "Miss Ohio," "Miss South Carolina," Harris Beauty shop, Pullman Porter band, Pasco club.

## LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Full-time local health service is available to some 2,268,275 citizens of North Carolina out of a total population of 3,170,276. These figures are on the basis of the 1930 Census. This population served by full-time local health service is in fifty-three of the counties of our state. The service rendered in these counties is performed by county, city, or district health departments. This leaves some forty-seven counties and 902,001 of our people not provided with full-time health service. It is the endeavor of the State Board to provide as rapidly as possible for the remaining population of the state some type of health service.

Wherever full-time health service is provided, the following services are rendered:

1. The statistical records of births, deaths, and communicable diseases are

collected, tabulated, and analyzed. This information is utilized as a yardstick in measuring the health and progress of the community.

2. School health supervision, including physical examination of school children for defects, is offered by full-time local health service.

3. Local health organizations provide immunization service for the control of smallpox, typhoid fever, and diphtheria.

4. An organization is provided for the correction of physical defects, such physical defects to be corrected by competent physicians of the area served by the health service.

5. The health service conducts an organized program to reduce maternal and infant deaths.

6. The service provides a venereal disease and tuberculosis program conducted in cooperation with the local medical profession. In combating venereal diseases and tuberculosis, no community can adequately provide service for these conditions without following the cases through until they are arrested or cured.

7. Full-time local health service conducts an educational and supervisory program which goes far toward correcting environmental sanitation, with particular emphasis on safe excreta disposal, malaria control, providing a pure and wholesome water supply, a pure milk supply, and pure food for the citizenship of the community served.

8. Local health organization conducts epidemiological investigations, and institutes adequate, intelligent, and effective measures for the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases.

9. The public health nurses on the staffs of local health departments visit homes of school children who are absent because of communicable diseases and in whom physical defects may be found, take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the spread of disease, and encourage the correction of physical defects. The nurses visit homes in the interest of expectant mothers in prenatal care, encouraging physical examinations, and securing the services of regular licensed physicians for the period of confinement.

There is no reason why every county in the State of North Carolina may

not be able to have some type of full-time local health service, provided they want it and are willing to cooperate with the state, and when necessary, with neighboring counties embracing a population sufficient to warrant the establishment of a health unit.—N. C. Health Bulletin.

10. Permeating this whole program is the idea of public health education which is carried on by organized health service in the form of individual education and education of the masses. In fact, the health education and prevention of disease is the fundamental basis of organized health work. Organized health departments are not intended as corrective or curative agencies, for these functions are best performed by the private practitioners of medicine.

11. The local service supervises midwives, instructing them in elementary hygiene, and enjoins them from engaging in such practices for which they are not qualified and are, in turn, dangerous procedures, often resulting in the death of the mother and infant.

12. Public health has been defined "The art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting physical and mental efficiency through organized community effort." By the health department cooperating with the medical profession, welfare and civic organizations, as well as other governmental and community agencies, these ideals are realized.

The State Board of Health has at its disposal funds for helping all of the counties in the state to establish full-time local health service, provided these counties are willing to make adequate appropriation of local funds to match state and federal funds for carrying on such health services.

When inquiries in regard to this matter come to the State Board of Health, information pertaining to how this cooperative undertaking can be established is given, and when requested by interested groups or officials, representatives of the State Board of Health appear before such bodies for the purpose of explaining in detail the ways and means of providing health service to the citizens of a county, or groups of counties.

In counties having small populations and low assessed valuations, it has been found expedient to develop district health departments embracing two or more adjacent counties.

There is no reason why every county in the State of North Carolina may

not be able to have some type of full-time local health service, provided they want it and are willing to cooperate with the state, and when necessary, with neighboring counties embracing a population sufficient to warrant the establishment of a health unit.—N. C. Health Bulletin.

## MORE COUNTY HEALTH UNITS

The last issue of the News Letter was devoted to full-time county health work in North Carolina and comparisons with other states. The data presented were the latest available by which comparisons for all of the states could be made. It was noted that North Carolina ranked at or near the top in full-time county health work during the early years following 1912. However, during the late depression years there was retrenchment in public health work in North Carolina and several states came to outrank us in this matter. The state has recently taken renewed interest in health work. A dozen or so counties initiated full-time county health programs during the year 1936, and fourteen counties have been added during the current year, to date.

According to a recent report from the State Health Department, full-time health service with the consequent protection it insures is now available to 2,469,000 residents of sixty-five North Carolina counties. Seventy-eight percent of the state's population now enjoy the benefits of full-time organized health service. Counties that have been added since January 1, are: Anson, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Greene, Transylvania, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Johnston, Martin, Chatham, and Stanly. Added to these to make the group of 65 complete are: Avery, Watauga, Yancey, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Dupont, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Stokes, Yadkin, Franklin, Gaston, Graham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Hertford, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Vance



Wake, Wayne, Wilkes, and Wilson.

In addition to the above counties there are six North Carolina cities with full-time organized health service, each located in a fully organized county. The cities are Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, High Point, Rocky Mount, and Winston-Salem.

#### Possible For All

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In counties having small populations and low assessed valuations it has been found expedient to develop district health departments embracing two or more adjacent counties.

There is no reason why every county in the state may not be able to have some type of full-time health service, provided they are willing to make a reasonable contribution either toward an individual county health unit or by joining with neighboring counties in establishing district health service.

Lillington, N. C., News

September 16, 1937

#### HEALTH WORK AMONG NEGROES IN N. C. PRAISED

The work of the North Carolina State Board of Health among Negroes is cited as outstanding by the Journal of Negro Education, a quarterly review "of problems incident to the education of Negroes," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"Particularly worthy of commendation is the program outlined and instituted by the North Carolina Board of Health in 1936, under the immediate guidance of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, whose report of success is truly gratifying," the publication goes on to say. "Dr. Hughes reports,

for instance, a total of 392 lectures for Negroes during 1936, with a total of more than 42,000. This educational program reached approximately 20,000 elementary school children, 7,000 high school pupils and 16,000 adults."

Dr. Hughes was the first Negro doctor employed in his capacity by any State Health Board in the United States.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Weekly

September 10, 1937

#### Health Work Among Negroes

The work of the North Carolina State Board of Health among Negroes was recently commended by the "Journal of Negro Education," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"Particularly worthy of commendation," the publication says, "is the program outlined and instituted by the North Carolina State Board of Health in 1936, under the immediate guidance of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, whose report of success is truly gratifying. Dr. Hughes reports, for instance, a total of 392 lectures for Negroes during 1936, with a total attendance of more than 42,000. This educational program reached approximately 20,000 elementary school children, 7,000 high school pupils, and 16,000 adults."

Dr. Hughes was the first Negro doctor employed in his capacity by any state health board in this country. His services were made available through the Rosenwald Fund.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal

September 29, 1937

## Negroes Here Ready to Hold Cleanup Drive

Representatives of 10 Negro

churches and clubs last night worked out plans for a city-wide "Clean Block Plan" in Negro sections of Winston-Salem.

"This is more than the usual clean-up paint-up campaign—this is a systematic block-by-block program to beautify your section of the city and keep it looking attractive," Associate News Editor Henry B. Martin of The Journal and Sentinel told the Negro workers.

The plan is sponsored by The Journal and Sentinel in co-operation with the city administration and Negro churches and clubs.

It will get under way October 1 and continue through October 15.

Martin outlined a campaign organization which will include captains and lieutenants in each block.

"We want to get homes cleaned up so they will be comfortable and attractive," he said. "We want you to clear away trash from vacant lots and alleys, putting the leaves and perishable trash in compost piles."

The group of 37 workers, acting on Martin's suggestion, decided to convert the campaign into a permanent plan, which will be pressed vigorously during the 15-day period and continued thereafter.

Other speakers pointed out that the campaign's aims included, besides a clean-up of every block in the residential section, an effort to get flower and vegetable gardens ready for winter.

Prizes will be offered for:  
The best kept home and surroundings.  
The best new and the best established vegetable and flower gardens.  
The best lawns, new and established.  
The most attractive block.  
The church or club contributing most to the plan.

Judges will make a tour of the residential blocks at the close of the contest to decide the winners.

In order to be eligible for the competition, each residential block must be registered. Each block must have a captain and a committee. The registration must be made by October 10 and can be given at these places:

The Friendship Baptist Church, Cherry and Thirteenth streets; Hanes Memorial C. M. E. Church, Highland avenue; the Better Homes and Gardens office, at Columbian Heights Elementary School; Wentz Memorial Congregational Church, on Fourteenth street, or with A. A. Mayfield and LeRoy Davis at The Journal and Sentinel Negro news office at Fourth and Church streets.

The organizing group will hold its second meeting next Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock and all Negro ministers were asked to make the announcement to their congregation Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. Sills, Rev. W. A. Kelly and A. A. Mayfield were named last night to the executive committee which will supervise the plan.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier

September 28, 1937

## Negro Dentist Will Travel To Several Schools

### Slight Changes Made In Original Schedule — Plan Outlined Below

Slight changes have been made in the schedule of Dr. J. H. Barnhill, dentist, who is conducting clinics in the colored schools of the County under the joint sponsorship of the state and district health departments.

The schedule, as outlined by Dr. Albert Allen, director of the Person County health department, will carry the dentist into several centrally located colored schools in the County. To these central points, children from other schools will have the opportunity to come in for the examinations.

The dentist will be at the following schools on the days and dates mentioned. The schools following after the word "includes" mean that these schools will send their students to the first school mentioned for the examinations.

As an example: Brown Hill School Sept. 29, 30, and October 1 includes Woodburn School. (This means simply that the students of Woodburn School will go to Brown Hill school on the days mentioned for their examinations).

The remaining list follows.

SILOAM SCHOOL, Oct. 4 and 5. Includes: Mt. Tirzah, Flatwoods Schools.

UNION GROVE, Oct. 6, 7, 8. Includes: Flat River, Hester Schools, Pine Hill.

McGHEE SCHOOL, Oct. 11 and 12. Includes: Hyco Zion, Mt. Zion, Ober's Grove Schools.

BETHEL HILL SCHOOL, Oct. 13, 14, 15. Includes: Woodsdale School. CEDAR GROVE SCHOOL, Oct. 18, 19, 20. Includes: Cedar Grove 1 School, and Harris Hill.

OLIVE HILL SCHOOL, Oct. 21, 22, 25. Includes: Queen's Chapel, Winstead Grove Schools.

LEE JEFFERS SCHOOL Oct. 26, 27, 28, 29. Includes Lee Clay, Elijah Grove, Mill Creek.

Hertford, N. C. — Weekly

October 1, 1937

## Negroes Interested In Health Work

The work of the North Carolina State Board of Health among negroes is cited as outstanding by the Journal of Negro Education, a "quarterly review of problems incident to the education of negroes," published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

"Particularly worthy of commendation is the program outlined and instituted by the North Carolina State Board of Health in 1936, under the immediate guidance of Dr. Walter J. Hughes, whose report of success is truly gratifying," the publication goes on to say. "Dr. Hughes reports, for instance, a total of 392 lectures for negroes during 1936, with a total attendance of more than 42,000. This educational program reached approximately 20,000 elementary school children, 7,000 high school pupils and 16,000 adults."

Dr. Hughes was the first negro doctor employed in his capacity by any State Health Board in the United States, said Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, who declared that he is doing a nice piece of work among his people and there is every indication that they appreciate and are responding to his efforts which, undoubtedly, are making them more health conscious. His services were made available through the aid of the Rosenwald fund, Dr. Reynolds said.



Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.  
July 21, 1937

## Tuberculosis Exhibit Displayed

An exhibit on Tuberculosis Among Negroes, developed by the National Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the Negro Advisory Committee of the Texas Centennial Exposition, was on display at the exposition and is now being shown in various parts of the country. The exhibit will be on display at State College until August 4, 1937, under joint sponsorship of the State Association, Orangeburg County and State College.

It is hoped that as many residents of the State as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity to see this exhibit. As tuberculosis is a particularly serious problem among the Negroes, it is hoped that leaders of this race in the communities where it will be shown will cooperate fully with local health departments in their efforts to obtain a large attendance. It is also hoped, of course, that large numbers of white people will see it, since tuberculosis among the negroes is also a matter of serious concern to the white race.

Funds for the construction of the exhibit were contributed in part by the United States Department of Commerce by means of an appropriation to the U. S. Public Health Service.

The exhibit consists of twelve units, each 3 1-2 by 6 feet, covering 50 linear feet of wall space.

The centerpiece is a life-size photograph of a husky negro youth. His chest is transparent and as a flasher goes on the picture of a healthy and a diseased lung appears. The caption reads: "A healthy looking body may conceal tuberculosis." Above is a three-foot circle with the double-barred cross and the sentence: "Christmas Seals help fight tuberculosis."

To the left of the cross a photograph panel depicts the forces that make for progress, such as clinic, sanatorium, public health nursing, school and church. To the right the obstacles are dramatized. "You are born without tuberculosis," the caption reads. Ignorance, futility, indifference, quackery and superstition are brought out in dialogue.

The statistical units are in the Isotype technic, in bas-relief with cut-out superimposed symbols. The subjects are:

(1) Colored population has increased 41 per cent since 1910 but deaths from tuberculosis among colored people have decreased 54 per cent.

(2) There are now fewer deaths per 100,000 population among both the white and colored populations.

(3) and (4) One year's tuberculosis harvest among colored people in the United States.

(5) In the South, one-half of all deaths from tuberculosis are among colored people.

(6) Beds for tuberculosis in 13 Southern States.

(7) Distribution of beds and deaths for each of the Southern States.

(8) How economic levels affect death rates.

The pathology of tuberculosis is presented by a unique device.

A set of cut-out lungs in color that can be turned like the leaves of a book carry the story of how tuberculosis begins, develops and heals. This "lung-book" is mounted on an over-life-size torso. The phrase "tuberculosis is still the leading cause of death between the ages of 15-45" is featured in large letters. Over the entire display which covers 50 linear feet of wall space the following sentence is written in one-foot letters: "Healing the sick is a duty--preventing illness is wisdom--protecting public health is statesmanship."

over four hundred doctors, nurses, social workers and lay people, from nine southern states, interested in the eradication of tuberculosis, attended the Southern Tuberculosis Conference held in Richmond, Virginia, September 29-October 1. Thirty representatives from South Carolina were in attendance, three of whom were on the program. There were medical and non-medical sections of the conference, a representative from each group reporting to the other, after each session.

The theme of the conference was a more intensive health education program, in home, school and community, leading to the

prevention and control of tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases, early diagnosis through the X-ray, and a bigger program of case finding and hospitalization among negroes.

Tuberculosis specialists from the larger sanatoria in the country demonstrated by means of motion pictures, the advantages of surgery in the treatment and cure of the disease.

Seal sale specialists from the National Tuberculosis Association discussed methods of increasing the sale of bonds and seals in order to enlarge the entire tuberculosis program. It is the money derived from the sale of these Christmas health bonds and seals, that finances the work of the tuberculosis associations all over the United States and many foreign countries.

It is encouraging to realize the vast strides that are being made in prevention and control of the "white plague" as the general public becomes more familiar with the disease, which we know is not inherited but which is passed from a sick person to a well one.

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger  
October 7, 1937  
**SOUTH CAROLINIANS  
AT TB CONVENTION**



Newberry, S. C. Observer  
May 14, 1937

## County Health Unit Is Busy

Department to Add Negro  
Nurse to Force in Early  
Fall.

Newberry county health unit, Dr. J. Claude Sease, county director and physician, has been busy during recent weeks holding a pre-school clinic in Little Mountain school. This clinic was sponsored by the local Parent-Teachers association and a number of children, who will enter the school this fall, attended.

In order to serve more adequately more of the people of the county, the health department will add a negro nurse to the force of the department. This nurse, who is now with the state department of health, is a graduate nurse and will take up her duties here in the early fall. The addition of this nurse to the local staff is made possible by the work of American Legion Auxiliary in the seal sale which provided funds for this worker for the negro population of the county.

Tubercular tests recently made by the health department at Drayton Street school, the negro school of the city, show less positive reactions in the pupils tested than in the tests made three years ago, which is a source of gratification to the county. Other tests made in several negro schools indicated less positive reactions than at former tests, according to information from the office of the health officer.

These tests were made recently and others are to be made throughout the county, it is understood.

Greenville, S. C. News  
May 26, 1937

## 11 REACTIONS TO T. B. ARE SHOWN

41 Negro Servants Examined  
By Hopewell Association  
Last Month

Of the 41 negro house servants examined last month by the Hopewell Tuberculosis association, 11 showed positive reactions and two active cases of tuberculosis were uncovered, it was reported yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Simmons, executive secretary of the association.

One death resulted from the disease among those examined, Mrs. Simmons said.

One of those with active cases, a negro woman is now in the hospital. Before being examined, she cooked in a Greenville county home and cared for three white children. She also showed a positive Wasserman reaction, Mrs. Simmons said.

"We can not emphasize too much the need for Greenville residents having their negro servants examined for tuberculosis," Mrs. Simmons said. "The Hopewell association is glad to perform the examination at no cost to the servant or employer."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont  
June 25, 1937

## COLORED BABIES TO BE EXAMINED AT CLINICS HERE

Phyllis Wheatley Series To  
Open Monday Afternoon At  
3:30; Inoculations To Be  
Given

The first in a series of colored well baby clinics sponsored by the city health department will be held Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Phyllis Wheatley center, City Health Commissioner Irving S. Barksdale announced today.

Lula Murray, a city nurse, will be

in charge of the clinics, which are to be held once a week until further notice at various communities and centers in the city. Dr. E. E. McClaren will be present at the first clinic.

Dr. Barksdale said the clinics were designed to separate the well babies from the sick, and that children up to four or five years of age will be accepted. Diphtheria inoculations will be given and will be followed up at the proper time with typhoid inoculations.

He said the program was the most extensive of its type ever undertaken by the city health department.

Columbia, S. C. Record

July 1, 1937

## 3,000 NEGROES FOUND NEEDING T. B. TREATMENT

Provision For Them Should  
Be Made, Hayne Tells  
State Association

There should be provision for the treatment of 3,000 negro sufferers from tuberculosis in South Carolina, Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer, told the board of directors of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association here yesterday.

Declaring that this is the No. 1 problem in the prevention of the disease in this state, Dr. Hayne deplored the fact that at state park, the South Carolina tuberculosis

sanatorium, there soon will be facilities for 300 white patients as against provision for only 50 to 75 negroes. He was referring to the new building program at state park.

It was the semi-annual meeting of the directors and they heard reports from officers and committees, and from the representatives of county tuberculosis associations.

Besides Dr. Hayne, other speakers were: Dr. Ben F. Wyman, state director of rural sanitation, and Dr. Harry F. Wilson, who, in speaking on the health of workers in industry, said these workers have a life expectancy seven years shorter than the non-industrial workers.

Among those making reports or otherwise taking part in the meeting were: Mrs. C. Fred Laurence, of Rock Hill; Mrs. Adam Moss and J. F. Cleckley, Orangeburg; Ames Haltiwanger, Columbia; Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, Columbia; Dr. F. M. Routh, Columbia; Dr. Reed Smith, Columbia; Dr. Ernest Cooper, of State Park; Edwin Boyle, Sumter; J. P. Moblitt, Mrs. J. O.



Greenville, S. C. News

March 2, 1937

## Seek Improvement

### In Negroes' Health

An intensive campaign to improve health conditions in negro schools of the city will be inaugurated by the city health department, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Irving S. Barksdale, city health commissioner.

Dr. Barksdale said he would direct work of the campaign, which will include immunization against diphtheria and smallpox, and would be assisted by six nurses.

Other work will be done toward curbing inroads by influenza and prevention of the spread of syphilis and other social diseases, Dr. Barksdale said.

Greenville, S. C. News

March 4, 1937

## HEALTH OFFICERS GIVE ANTI-TOXIN TO 75-100 DAILY

### Campaign In Progress Now

In City's Negro Schools,  
To Help Both Races

### YOUNGSTERS FIRST

Diphtheria inoculation will be required of every school child in Greater Greenville within the next 12 months, it was predicted yesterday by Dr. Irving S. Barksdale, city health commissioner. The requirement possibly may be extended throughout the entire county, he said.

Such requirements must be set up, Dr. Barksdale declared, if proper control of the dread disease is to be maintained.

"We have had six deaths this winter from diphtheria," he explained, "and that number could have been at least reduced, if not prevented entirely, if we had been armed with a requirement for inoculation."

### WORK ON NEGROES

From 75 to 100 negro school children are being inoculated now each school day, Dr. Barksdale continued, but this applies only in city negro schools. Through this activity, Dr. Barksdale said he hopes to help control spread of the disease among both white and colored races. Under existing laws, he also said, health authorities are not per-

mitted to inoculate white children, except in cases of doctors' certificates that parents are unable to pay for treatment.

Dr. Barksdale commended the city school administration for its cooperation toward safeguarding the health of pupils, adding that present application of regulations on smallpox prevention was due primarily to activities of school authorities as well as health officials.

### FIRST GRADES NOW

Work among colored school children was being confined, Dr. Barksdale said, for the time, to first grades.

"Let us get all the young ones immune and then we can get to work on older ones," he asserted, "since diphtheria generally prevails among the young."

Dr. Barksdale indicated that a number of diphtheria carriers had been discovered in Greenville this winter and efforts of his department have been directed largely toward cutting down the number.

Chesterfield, S. C. Advertiser

April 1, 1937

### TO UNCOVER TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Kendall Emerson, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association today proclaimed the month of April as the month of the Early Diagnosis Campaign for the tuberculosis associations throughout the nation.

"Uncover Tuberculosis by Modern Methods" is a fitting slogan for this campaign," Dr. Emerson said. "Too many people either do not know or fail to use the great discoveries

that science has given us in recent years to aid us in our fight against this disease. The tuberculin test and the magic eye of the X-ray should be widely used to detect tuberculosis in its beginning stages when the disease is curable. If these modern methods were employed," he continued, "we certainly would not be finding nearly 70,000 individuals dying of tuberculosis each year in the United States."

Dr. Emerson said that this year's Early Diagnosis Campaign would have three objectives: the first, to acquaint everyone with the four danger signs of tuberculosis—the persistent cough, indigestion, continued loss of weight and unexplainable fatigue; the second, to advise them to discover hidden tuberculosis by means of the tuberculin test, fluoroscope and X-ray; and the third, to

stress the dangers of contact with an open case.

"The Tuberculosis rate is disproportionately high in three groups of the population; young women, men in industry, and the Negro race," Dr. Emerson further stated. "Special attention is directed to these groups in the educational campaign."

Letters and telegrams have been received from every state at the headquarters of the National Tuberculosis Association in Rockefeller Center, New York City, assuring Dr. Emerson of whole-hearted support in making this year's Early Diagnosis Campaign count for the saving of lives.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont

March 23, 1937

## T. B. Clinics Are Set At Wheatley

A tuberculosis diagnostic clinic

for Greenville county negroes will begin April 7 at Phillis Wheatley center and will continue throughout that month with a staff of physicians in charge. It has been announced by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Simmons, executive secretary of the Hopewell Tuberculosis association.

The clinic will climax an educational campaign being conducted this month at the center for 38 negro teachers, doctors and other professional men and women, who are being educated on the aspects of the disease and its development.

On April 4, the Sunday before the clinic opens, the negro professional men and women will appear in pulpits of Greenville county negro churches to explain the diagnostic campaign.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald

March 28, 1937

## National Negro Health Week to Be Noted Here

### Spartanburg Wins 2 Awards Last Year for Poster and Accomplishments

By J. W. CROCKER

National Negro Health week will be observed in Spartanburg county April 4-11 with an elaborate program of health instruction in schools and churches and with various contests relative to sanitation and health conducted in the homes and schools.

The program is held annually under the auspices of the United States Public Health service, Washington, D. C., and with the co-operation of the Spartanburg county board of health, of which Dr. J. M. Beeler is head.

Dr. T. K. Gregg, with other negro leaders in the county, is directing the activities leading up to the health week. Dr. Gregg pointed out last week that the Health Week is the climax of about two months of work in the field of instruction in sanitation and health and the conducting of various types of clinics in the county.

### Year-Round Observance

He said that one idea the leaders of the health program attempt to get emphasized is the health principles should be observed the year round rather than just during the health week.

The general program issued by the Public Health service and which will be observed here during the health week follows:

"Mobilization Day—Sunday, April 4.

"Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors, and other qualified persons. Mass meetings; good speakers, good music. Urge the carrying out of the health week program. Give references to health information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.

"Home Health Day—Monday, April 5.

"Home clean-up. Parents' meetings. Personal and home hygiene talks by doctors. Visiting nurses, social workers, and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides, and exhibits should be used and demonstrations given wherever feasible. Provide for annual health exami-

nations.

### Community Sanitation

"Community Sanitation Day—Tuesday, April 6.

"Consider sanitary needs and improvements. Destroy breeding places of rats, flies, and mosquitoes. Talk spread of disease by insects and rats. All homes, markets, bakeries, and food establishments should be screened against flies. Protect milk and water supply. Provide sanitary outhouses. Co-operation with local health department should be emphasized.

"Special Campaign Day—Wednesday, April 7.

"Survey community for health needs and concentrate on one or more practical objectives. Contact health department; offer co-operation and request help. Churches should receive special attention, as they are often neglected factors in efforts for health achievement.

"Adults' Health Day—Thursday, April 8.

"Provision of facilities for annual health examinations. Procure doctors' and nurses' co-operation. Explain that tuberculosis, cancer and organic diseases (heart, kidney, etc.) are the chief causes of disability and death. Emphasize: (1) Fresh air; (2) right diet; (3) good cheer; (4) proper living; (5) regular health examination; (6) early treatment.

### School Health

"Invite parents: Health programs, essays, songs, games, plays, parades, pageants, etc. School buildings and premises should be made sanitary. Fill personal cleanliness score cards. Conduct health poster contest. Health examinations for pre-school and school children. Organize health clubs. Emphasize 'Health, First' as the first aim of education.

"General Clean-Up Day—Saturday, April 10.

"Inspection of community campaign results. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises. Supervisory committee should orient the community program on the preceding day and direct last workday to final results. Collect data and take pictures for newspaper stories and National Negro Health week committee report.

"Report and Follow-Up Day—Sunday, April 11.

"Close campaign with enthusiastic meeting for reports; good talks, good music, experiences. Effort permanent organization and initiate plans for year-round activities."

### Work Centers in Schools

Typhoid and toxoid clinics are being conducted for school children and pre-school children and tubercular tests are being given in all schools of the county. The excellent results from last year's program have been noted in the county, Dr. Gregg pointed out. Prevention of the spread of much disease can be attributed to the clinics and tests, he said.



## Week improvement

## In Negroes' Health

Dr. Barksdale said he would direct work of the campaign, which will include immunization against diphtheria and smallpox, and be assisted by six nurses.

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March 26, 1961  
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**HEALTH OFFICERS**

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(Greenville S. C. News  
March 4, 1937

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Chesterfield, S. C. Advertiser  
March 1, 1937

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March 23, 1937

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To Help Both Races**

# YOUNGSTERS FIRST

Diphtheria inoculation will be re-started that science has given us in recent years and we are now in a position to give every school child in our fight against this disease. We are now in a position to give every school child in our fight against this disease. We are now in a position to give every school child in our fight against this disease.

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APRIL 28, 1987  
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Spatangus, E. C. Herald  
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The program is held annually, needs and concerns are discussed under the auspices of the United States Public Health service, Washington, D. C., and with the cooperation of the Spartanburg county board of health, of which Dr. J. M. Beeler is head.

Dr. T. H. Gregg, who is directing April 8. The activities leading up to the "Provision of facilities for annual health week. Dr. Gregg pointed out health examinations. Procedure for the last week that the Health Week is to be held in the county. Dr. Gregg pointed out the importance of the chief causes of disability in the field of instruction in organic diseases (heart, kidney, etc.) and death. Emphasize: (1) Proper living; (2) right diet; (3) good character; (4) proper living; (5) regular health examinations.

### Year-Round Observance

**School Health**

Health parents: Games, "Invite parents: Games, programs, essays, songs, games, parades, pageants, etc. School principals should be observed the year rather than just during the health week.

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"Invite parents: Health programs, essays, songs, games, pageants, etc. School children should be observed the year round rather than just during the health week. The general program issued by the Public Health service and which will be observed here during the health week follows: "Mobilization Day—Sunday, April 1st, 1917. First as the first annual health week."

## Community Sanitation

**"Community Sanitation Day"**  
Tuesday, April 6.

Typhoid and toxoid clinics are being conducted for school children and pre-school children and tubercular tests are being given in all schools of the county. Excellent results from last year's program have been noted in the county, Dr. Gregg pointed out. Prevention of the spread of much disease can be attributed to the clinics and tests, he said.

contests and winning posters will be sent to Washington to compete in the national contest, it was said. Highland grammar school of Spartanburg won the national prize in the poster contest last year. The local school's entry won over a poster made by a Louisville, Ky. school, in the final judging in Washington.

## Typhoid Clinics Held

**Year-Round Observance**

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"Home Health Day—Monday, April 11. "Home clean-up. Parents' meet-week committee report. Personal and home hygiene talks by doctors. Visiting nurses social workers, and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides, and exhibits should be used and demonstrations given wherever feasible. Provide for annual health exam-

**School Health**

"Invite parents: Health programs, essays, songs, games, plays, parades, pageants, etc. School buildings and premises should be made sanitary. Fill personal cleanliness score cards. Conduct health poster contest. Health examinations for pre-school and school children. Organize health clubs. Emphasize 'Health, First' as the first aim of education.

**Saturday—General Clean-Up Day**

"General Clean-Up Day—Saturday, April 10. Inspection of community speakers, good music. Complete all cleaning out of the health week pains results. Carry out of the health week program. Give references to health of homes, buildings and premises. Information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize the mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.

**Monday—National Negro Health Day**

stories and take pictures for newspaper day to final results. Collect data and direct last work.

**Parents' meet-week committee report.**

**Personal and home hygiene**

"Report and Follow-Up Day—April 11. Personal and home hygiene talks by doctors. Visiting nurses social workers, and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides, and exhibits should be used and demonstrations given wherever feasible. Provide for annual health exam-

**Work Centers in Schools**

Dr. Gregg pointed out that a great deal of the work centers around the school rooms, with pupils engaged in the study of health principles. The children are studying the teeth of all nations, he said, and writing essays on the dental habits of various races, such as the native Africans' custom of filing the teeth and the Eskimo's

Pupils are constructing models of farm and city residence layouts, demonstrating correct relative location of the various buildings, barns, etc., to insure safe sanitary conditions.

Essays on diseases caused by flies, mosquitos and improper drainage are being written by the pupils.

Children in the various schools



In one school room in which the tuberculin test was given, 72 per cent of the pupils registered positive reaction to the tests, he said, and one active case of the disease was discovered. The clinics allow the physicians to determine the source of contact and thus prevent further spread by removing the infected pupils from school, it was pointed out.

The Inman community was cited as an example of progress in health promotion. All negroes there have installed sanitary sewerage facilities as a result of last year's health program.

#### Spartanburg Awarded Prize

Leaders of the movement said last week that results of last year's health week were so superior to those of other counties in the nation that Spartanburg was awarded a trophy for one year's activities in the health program which most communities require three years to attain.

The trophy won last year will be awarded Friday, April 9, at a mass meeting held in connection with the health week. Dr. Rosco Brown of Washington, D. C., national chairman of the health week, will make the award and deliver the principal address at the meeting, it was said.

Friday's program also will include a street parade in which school children and others will participate. Several floats and exhibits also are to be in the parade.

Several leaders of public health work in the county have voiced their approval of the health endeavors undertaken in the community by the negro race. Among them is Dr. Joe C. Howard, assistant director of the Spartanburg county health department, who made the following statement:

"One of the major health problems in Spartanburg county is the promotion of health education and control of disease among the negro race. Any measure which will facilitate better health in this group will directly reduce the amount of

Saluda, S. C., Standard

April 15, 1937

#### AMONG COLORED SCHOOLS

#### HEALTH EDUCATION INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS

This comes as a reminder of the Health Institute to be held Friday and Saturday, 9th and 10th of April at Saluda County Training school, beginning at 10:00 a. m.

This is our regular meeting day, and all teachers are urged to be present, though your schools be closed.

Sometimes during the session the president of the association will call all teachers in to a business conference.

Relative to the Health Education Institute, this phase of the work is highly approved by the educational

authorities, and the institutes have been held in 28 counties of our state. Instruction taught by the director of Saluda county cannot afford to be any where, but in the progressive group. The proposition is to teach the county teacher groups through two-day courses.

The technical inspection for symptoms of communicable diseases and minor physical defects is taught by a field nurse of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association and methods for health instruction to be taught by the director of the negro program of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association.

We trust that every teacher is doing his bit toward the beautification of school plant. The report is to be filed at the county superintendent's office April 12.

We are pleased to say that our building and repair program is well under way. We are asking the continuance of your cooperation in every way.

All together, with a strong pull is the solution of this problem.

We are sorry that the article relative to the institutes did not come out last week, but we are urging every teacher to attend.

These are meetings highly approved by both county and state officials of the departments of education.

See other information in connection with this article.

Yours for service,

T. F. HAMMOND,

Jeanes Supv.

March 29, 1937.

Dear Teacher.

The cooperation given the Christmas Seal Sale committee has made possible a 2-day health education institute for teachers of this county.

The institute requires two days, Friday for which permission is given through the state department of education, and the following Saturday.

Mr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, is heartily in accord with the plan but wishes it definitely understood that any school would be dismissed on Friday provided only that the teachers attend the institute.

The proposition is to teach health to county teacher groups in well-planned courses. The technical inspection for symptoms of communicable diseases and minor physical defects is taught by a field nurse of the South Carolina Tuberculosis as-

sociation, and methods for health instruction taught by the director of the Negro program of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association.

It is said, 'The health of the child is the strength of the Nation.' Health is now considered the first objective in education. Because of the great importance of this phase of education, I especially urge teachers to attend both days.

Very sincerely yours,

S. T. EURNETT,

County Supt. of Education.

P. S.—The institute will be held at the County Training school, Saluda, Friday, April 9, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Saturday, April 10, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Columbia, S. C. State

May 10, 1937

## EMPHASIS GIVEN PUBLIC HEALTH

### Good Work Done in the Schools of Williamsburg County.

Kingstree, May 9.—The Williamsburg county health department, conducting a wide range of activities throughout the county, has done outstanding work among the school children, both white and Negro, and has recently begun an extensive program of physical examinations for the pre-school groups. So far this year, every white school in the county has been visited, and all of the larger Negro schools. Here 1,073 children have been weighed, measured and inspected. Children to the number of 1,051 also have been vaccinated against smallpox. Notices of any abnormalities found have been reported to parents. Several pre-school clinics are being scheduled for the next month. Children who will start to school for the first time this fall will be given complete physical examinations. The parents of the children examined will be contacted, and urged to have any defects found in their children corrected before school begins.

Toxoid and typhoid clinics have been held at different locations in the county. One hundred and forty-one children under five years of age were immunized against diphtheria; 32 persons received complete vaccinations against typhoid fever.

There are about 50 crippled children registered with the health department. An effort is made to visit these cases at least once a month. Thirty-eight crippled children have been examined at diagnostic clinics; braces have been fitted, x-rays made and several cases have been hospitalized. Home visits are made once a month to all tuberculosis cases registered.

Two prenatal clinics are held at the health office each month. One

hundred and twelve expectant mothers have visited the clinic; 59 of them are now registrations. New cases coming to the clinic for the first time are given complete physical examinations by the physician who conducts the clinic. On the return cases, the health officer and county nurse make a routine check of blood pressure, weight and urinalysis. Blood tests are taken in every case. Several cases are being given anti-syphilitic treatment. Seventeen midwife meetings have been held this year, with 77 midwives attending.

One venereal disease clinic is conducted each week. One hundred and sixty-six blood tests have been taken 21 of which were found to be positive. One hundred and twenty-seven anti-syphilitic treatments of neosphenamine have been given.

Weekly inspection of all cafes and restaurants have been made; all food handlers are required to have physical examinations and blood tests before they may be issued health certificates by the health department.

Through the WPA, the health department is sponsoring the community sanitation and malarial control projects. Up to this time, 148 sanitary pit privies have been installed, and 10,300 linear feet of material drainage ditching completed.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review

May 7, 1937

## FIFTY THOUSAND RAISED IN STATE

### Aiken County Gives \$1,168.26 to Fight Great White Plague

A total of \$50,983.38 was raised in the 30th Annual Christmas Seal sale for the support of the tuberculosis campaign by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated county associations according to the final report of the Christmas Seal sale announced this week by Bishop K. G. Finlay, state chairman.

The highest per capita sales were made by Charleston, 8c; Darlington, 7c; Richland and Georgetown, 5c each and Florence and Eastern York, 4c each.

Ninety-five percent of the funds raised by the tuberculosis seal sale is spent for work in South Carolina and 5 for the work of the National Tuberculosis Association which includes special services in this state. County tuberculosis associations are spending \$30,816.09 of the returns and the state association \$17,618.12. The programs of the county and state associations emphasize education on the prevalence, prevention and cure of tuberculosis and the

demonstrations and application of modern methods in the control of this disease.

The report by counties of the white and negro sale is as follows: Abbeville, \$275.18; Aiken, \$1,168.26; Allendale, \$266.52; Anderson, \$1,668.98; Bamberg, \$349.19; Barnwell, \$318.07; Beaufort, \$162.93; Berkeley, \$356.36; Calhoun, \$382.95; Charleston, \$8,200.00; Cherokee, \$390.00; Chester, \$1,087.20; Chesterfield, \$547.50; Clarendon, \$296.60; Colleton, \$524.28; Darlington, \$3,187.00; Dillon, \$628.58; Dorchester, \$689.21; Edgefield, \$287.08; Fairfield, \$557.23; Florence, \$2,676.88; Georgetown, \$1,188.14; Greenville, \$3,314.65; Greenwood, \$669.04; Hampton, \$190.36; Horry, \$621.90; Jasper, \$168.11; Kershaw, \$1,208.71; Lancaster, \$1,018.00; Laurens, \$829.54; Lee, \$294.66; Lexington, \$621.39; McCormick, \$205.24; Marion, \$957.53; Marlboro, \$819.07; Newberry, \$817.89; Oconee, \$498.61; Orangeburg, \$1,740.95; Pickens, \$308.52; Richland, \$4,596.68; Saluda, \$296.74; Spartanburg, \$2,269.80; Sumter, \$1,650.81; Union, \$518.90; Williamsburg, \$650.16; Eastern York, \$1,131.51; Western York, \$377.47.



Health - 1937

# Southern T. B. Conference Hears Dr. Trigg

## Only Race Physician To Address Organization

RICHMOND — The apparent susceptibility of the Negro to tuberculosis is due to the fact that he is denied the things that tend to raise one's resistance at home, at school, in the parks, and at the beaches, that other races are provided with," the Southern Tuberculosis Conference and Southern Sanatorium Association were told at its annual meeting last week.

Speaking before the medical section on Friday morning, Dr. Frank Ryder Trigg of Norfolk declared that the disease was unknown to the Negro in his native land, and he has been kept in ignorance and poverty and denied proper school advantages. Such clinics as are available are often so bad as to preclude a second visit, he said.

"The Negro may be more susceptible to Tuberculosis than any other race, but I doubt it," Dr. Trigg said. "Taking parallel cases I very seriously doubt it. The expectancy rate in the Negro during the past 15 years has been much higher in than in the white race, because more Negroes have been living on a par with the average white person.

"I also doubt that the death rate would be any higher if the Negro were provided with all the things that tend to raise one's resistance at home, at school, in the parks, at the beaches, etc. that other races are provided with.

### APPEARS OVER RADIO

Dr. Trigg was one of four physicians presenting papers before the medical section of the conference on Friday, the third day of the meeting. On Friday night the Norfolk physician delivered an address over Station WRTD along similar lines.

Dr. Trigg described housing con-

ditions which the Negro is forced to tolerate, and said that the race has to pay a higher purchase price for property, more taxes, and that rents are exorbitant. He told how scores of colored persons are forced to seek sunshine, and air their babies in their arms, and other deplorable living conditions affecting the race.

"Other things that have caused so many Negroes to have Tuberculosis who did not have it, have been incorrect diagnosis and hob-pies," he said. "During the early years of my practice there was a tendency on the part of most practitioners to give all Negroes Tuberculosis when they were uncertain about their diagnosis, and especially when they were uncertain about their diagnosis, and especially when the patient was thin and emaciated. Some men have given a large number of their patients Tuberculosis because they had an obsession.

an equal right to insist that the members of the family for whom she works also submit to the same test, to guard her against innocent.

### SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

"This is a very significant statement Dr. Parran made. There have been many cases in my practice where the employer had tuberculosis and a colored girl of the adolescent age would be working in the house and be permitted to contact that tubercular patient, innocently and ignorantly, and in many instances another case of tuberculosis developed, not in the members of the family, but in the young colored girl."

Dr. Trigg praised the City of Lynchburg for finally providing a park and swimming pool for Negroes, "just before it celebrated its sesquicentennial," and Norfolk, "endowed with miles of beaches," for providing its Negro population with a municipally-owned bathing beach.

### INADEQUATE FACILITIES

"We should also mention the inadequate facilities provided for our group for the treatment of Tuberculosis, although we are more susceptible and die more rapidly," the speaker continued. "In the face of these facts and figures we should have more beds, but we are actually provided with far fewer than other races.

"There are two sanatoria in the State of Virginia for white tubercular patients, and one of them alone, Catawba, has twice as many beds as the whole provision made for Negroes. Today there are scores of colored tubercular women out trying to get a little air with infants in their arms, for lack of proper clinical facilities.

"Under health and institutions provided for the care of the sick, I would like to mention institutions for the feeble-minded. Virginia provides no such institution for colored people, and consequently they are let alone and allowed to run wild, and multiply their kind and propagate their species, whether they are tubercular, syphilitic or what not. And worst of all, commit crimes for which they are not responsible.

"There is no need to save the Negro from being lynched, or of educating him to make a good citizen, if he is to die prematurely as a result of such neglect on the part of America's health agencies," Dr. Trigg asserted in drawing his conclusions.

### CONCLUSIONS DRAWN

The Norfolk physician concluded that there is a tragic lack of sanatoria and sanatorium beds for the care of tubercular Negroes; that the Negro needs preventoria as well as sanatoria; that he is compelled by city and state laws to remain an easy prey to tuberculosis; under the present setup of state and city laws, and also public opinion, he necessarily becomes a bad insurance risk, as well as a menace to his community.

Dr. Trigg's recommendations were as follows: Employment of more trained Negro physicians in state sanatoria for tuberculosis; making of, and enforcement of laws requiring proper disposition and care of tubercular cases; vocational classes for Negroes in state sanatoria; establishment of institutions for feeble-minded Negroes; laws requiring proper precautions being taken by employers in industrial plants against the incidence of tuberculosis in the employee.

"Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, while on a visit to Norfolk a few days ago was asked by a citizen whether or not persons employing a Negro maid should insist that she take the Wasserman test, replied: 'It would be a good practice, but the maid has and federal health department.



Health-1937

## "CLEAN-UP WEEK" SET APRIL 25-MAY 1 HERE

### Chamber Of Commerce Committee Plans For Drive

The Chamber of Commerce "Clean-up, Fix-up and Paint-up" committee, meeting yesterday in conjunction with the City Beautiful Commission and city officials, set April 25 up to May 1 as dates for the annual city rejuvenation drive.

Morgan Garrett, committee chairman, was authorized to appoint an executive committee to draw up plans for the clean-up, fix-up and paint-up drive. Dates for the drive fall during the national "Better Homes Week."

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal  
March 21, 1937

### NEGRO ESSAY CONTEST

#### Tuberculosis Society Makes Effort to Reduce Spread of Disease

In an effort to reduce the high tuberculosis death rate among negroes, the Shelby County Tuberculosis Society is conducting an essay contest among students of Memphis negro high schools. Mrs. W. J. Harrell, executive secretary, announced yesterday. The local competition, which closes about the middle of next month, is part of a nation-wide contest sponsored by the national association.

With material from leaflets and reference matter furnished by the society, the students have been assigned the subject, "Tuberculosis Among Negroes." Three cash prizes will be made, \$10 first, \$7.50 second and \$5 third. Winning papers will be entered in the state contest and state winners will be represented in the national contest, Mrs. Harrell said.

Judges have not yet been selected, but they will be negro doctors and educators. Ernest Ball, superintendent of the Memphis Board of Education, is co-operating with the tuberculosis society.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean—Wing  
March 29, 1937

## NEGRO BIRTH RATE FAR BEHIND DEATH

### Dr. Lentz' Report Shows White Population Has Kept Balance.

The birth rate for negroes in Davidson County, outside the city

of Nashville, was only 42 per cent of the rate among whites, while the death rate of negroes was twice as high as that of whites. It is shown by the annual report for 1936 of the Davidson County department of health, released today by Dr. John J. Lentz, county health officer.

The population of the county, excluding Nashville, is estimated at 83,468, proportioned 72,609 whites and 10,859 negroes, in the report. The total number of births for the year was 932 of which 877 were whites and 55 negroes. This is an average rate of 11.17 births per 1,000 total population, divided 12.08 per 1,000 whites and 5.06 per 1,000 negroes.

The total number of deaths for the year was 884, of which number 680 were whites and 204 negroes. This gives an average death rate per 1,000 population as follows: total, 10.59; whites, 9.37; negroes, 18.79.

The heavy tuberculosis death rate among negroes is shown to be a potent factor in the relatively high death rate of that race in the county. The total number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, as reported to the county health department, was 120, including 75 whites and 45 negroes. The rate per 100,000 population was:

White—males 31.06, females 48.39; negroes—males, 78.46, females, 138.86. Total death rate per 100,000 population, 49.12.

The report shows, however, that of the large total of tuberculosis deaths reported as occurring in the county, only 41 were residents of the county proper. The Davidson County Tuberculosis Hospital is located outside the city of Nashville, and its heavy list of deaths is therefore reported to the county health department; but this figure shows that of the total reported, there are twice as many residents of the city as of the county.

Deaths from heart disease during the past year doubled those from the next highest cause, which was cerebral hemorrhage. Heart disease claimed 150 victims, or 180 per 100,000. Cerebral hemorrhage took 73 lives, or 87 per 100,000. Cancer came third, with 63 deaths, a rate of 75 per 100,000.

There were five deaths from typhoid fever, and three from diphtheria and one from whooping cough, but none from measles and scarlet fever.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal  
April 27, 1937

## MEMPHIANS RESPOND TO CLEAN-UP PROGRAM

Campaign Is Opened To Prepare For Carnival

On all fronts yesterday Memphis responded to the Chamber of Commerce and City Beautiful Commission sponsored campaign to spring clean the city for the annual Cotton Carnival.

Conducted in conjunction with National Better Homes Week, the drive is being supported by Parent-Teacher Associations, Council of Civic Clubs, city officials and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

City school children have entered applications for the "slogan contest." Prizes of \$20 and \$10 for both white and negro schools will be awarded.

Drive officials have distributed approximately 53,000 suggestion cards in city schools for children to take home to parents. The cards suggest ways to clean up, fix up and paint up for the carnival season.

City garbage trucks are working at capacity speed, hauling 600 tons of refuse a day to dumping grounds. Publicizing the campaign will be radio speakers and special luncheon speakers. Billboards, street car bulletins, street signs and banners have been put out.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
November 14, 1937

### THE TUBERCULOSIS RATE.

The disgraceful position which

lingeringly and cruelly so? Chattanooga occupies in regard to tuberculosis, and opinions by authorities as to the reasons for it, are reported by Mr. Rufus Terral in Page One of The Times this morning. The effect of all these figures and all these opinions is to blast away the easy excuses that oftentimes are made and to lay the blame squarely at the door of the citizenship of the city. One of the easiest and commonest excuses in the South is to attribute high mortality from tuberculosis to the Negro population. There is just enough appearance of reasonableness in this argument to make it dangerous. For example, Chattanooga has a little more than twice as many deaths from tuberculosis as Knoxville, and it has about twice as many Negroes as Knoxville. So far the facts seem to support the argument that the size of the colored population is the cause of the high death rate. But in Knoxville, there are 113.3 fewer deaths among Negroes to the 100,000 of population than there are in Chattanooga. It is granted that the

tuberculosis mortality rate generally is higher among Negroes than among whites. But there is a wide range between Negro mortality figures such as Chattanooga's and Knoxville's, and the duty of a community is not to condone its failures with the facile apology that Negroes are more susceptible to tuberculosis anyhow; but, given the higher susceptibility among the colored race, to do everything possible to keep the death rate to a minimum.

Quite as shameful as the rate itself are the reasons to which the authorities attribute it. Lack of food comes among the first if not the first. Enlightened people consider it unthinkable to permit any among them to die of starvation. Is it less unthinkable to permit any to die from disease caused by malnutrition? Is such undernourishment, which several authorities blame solely for the abnormality of the death rate here, not as truly starvation as a complete lack of food, but more

The factors which Mr. Terral enumerates as contributing to the unfavorable tuberculosis death rate in Chattanooga are factors which influence also the health and growth of the entire city. A large class of the population ill fed, badly housed, living in dirt and poverty, cannot contribute to the progress of a city. There, it is weak. But it has its strength. It can hold back the growth of a city with a force mightier than the strong and well can muster to push the city forward. The way has been shown, at least in part. Sufficient food and segregation are two of the first signposts objectives which it will not tax the resources or the wisdom of a community to reach. And after them there are the other signposts of housing with cleanliness and plenty of air and sunshine; of public instruction; and of the other elements which make health in a community.



## WOMEN LEARN HOME HYGIENE

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times  
May 19, 1937



A Red Cross class for instruction of colored women in home hygiene and care of the sick is pictured above, working under Urania Malcolm, colored nurse in the city health department, who is acting as a volunteer instructor for the Chattanooga chapter. The course covers planning of a healthy home and methods of caring for the sick. The above picture shows a demonstration of the proper method of bed-making. The group was organized with assistance of H. W. Tyler, TVA educational worker for colored, and the Rev. J. B. Barber.



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Texas.

## VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG NEGROES

By DR. R. T. HAMILTON, Guest Editor

It is well that a discussion of venereal diseases has ceased to be taboo in polite society and can be discussed with propriety in newspapers. Recently a three days National Conference was held in Washington on the control of these diseases. It was stated that in the United States 20,000,000 suffer from venereal affections—about sixteen percent of the population. No wonder the President felt called upon to write the United States Public Health Conference to encourage consideration of venereal diseases as a problem of major importance.

The Dallas Morning News last year waged a fine campaign against these diseases that was informing to the public and that did an untold amount of good. Largely as a result of this campaign the Dallas Department of Health, with Federal aid, will soon open a clinic at Parkland Hospital, with experts in charge, where those suffering with these diseases may be treated until cured, free of charge or at nominal cost.

All of this is of special interest and significance to Negroes. As ugly as the facts are, we must admit that a larger proportion of Negroes are afflicted with venereal diseases than whites. There are reasons for this, both social and economic, for which the Negro is not entirely to blame. We readily admit that in the higher brackets of social life there will hardly be found a larger percentage of Negroes suffering with these diseases than in a similar group of whites; but taking the race as a whole the Negro percentage is much larger than that of white people. One of the main reasons for this, as most doctors can testify, is that the average Negro patient afflicted with syphilis will take treatment only so long as local manifestations, the score, the rash, are evident. Whereas, it takes months and sometimes several years of almost constant treatment to eradicate completely the germ of syphilis from the system. The white patient more often follows through until all tests show him cured.

Moreover, the germ of syphilis plays an important part in the big mortality rate of the Negro, that is evident almost everywhere. It retards the cure and complicates any other disease with which an individual may happen to fall a victim. Often it is the determining factor between life and death. There are two hundred and twelve causes of deaths, other than syphilis and gonorrhea, named on the International List of Causes of Deaths. An individual afflicted with syphilis in any of its stages who falls a victim to any of these diseases or causes of death, is at great disadvantage as to his cure or recovery because his case is complicated by the presence of the germ of syphilis in his blood stream.

Up to December 15, 1936 in Dallas, according to the record of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, there were 71 deaths caused by venereal diseases—42 of these deaths were Negroes, and Negroes constitute only about fourteen percent of the population. The record for 1935 was just

as bad. What is true of Dallas is true of other cities of the State and country, as records will reveal.

Here is a problem for Negro doctors, social service workers, and health authorities everywhere.

## PHYSICIANS OF TEXAS TO HOLD AN INSTITUTE

Principal Banks of Prairie View Has Offered

Assistance

SAN ANTONIO.—An invitation has been extended Dr. M. L. Preacher, well known local physician, to attend a meeting, to be held in the office of the Texas Tuberculosis association, Monday morning, January 16, to plan a program for a proposed institute for Negro physicians of Texas.

The Texas Tuberculosis association has been interested in the institute and has been in conference with the heads of the departments of infant and maternal welfare, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases of the state health department, cooperation of these divisions of the state health organization was assured if such an assembly be held.

### To Meet Three Days

It has been suggested that a three-day meeting, devoted to the subjects of tuberculosis, syphilis, and the high infant death rate among Negroes, would be very worthwhile.

Principal W. R. Banks of Prairie View State college has offered the facilities of that institution for this meeting.

In planning for the program, Miss Nichols has stated that the best speakers in the state, both Negro and white, will be sought. According to Miss Nichols, several Negro doctors, to whom the institute idea and program has been mentioned, have heartily approved



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Virginia  
6

Danville, Va., Register  
May 25, 1937

### ILLOGICAL, INCONSISTENT, SELF-CONTRADICTIONARY

If Dr. S. E. Hughes was surprised by our editorial in which we replied to his argument that the proposed sanatorium for tubercular Negroes should not be built at or near Hilltop Sanatorium, we were no less surprised by his second letter in which he indicates that he thought his first letter had convinced us that our attitude was wrong. After all, we had written five editorials advocating the Hilltop site and, if none of them had had any effect on Dr. Hughes, we do not see how he could expect one letter to change our mind completely.

Moreover, we did not understand that in submitting his letter to us he was asking for our frank criticism. Had we known that, we would have told him that, begging his pardon, we considered his argument illogical, inconsistent, and self-contradictory. For in commending his letter we meant only that, in our opinion, he had made a valiant effort to obscure the real reason of the Hilltop authorities for opposing the location of a colored sanatorium there.

In quoting Dr. Hughes' remark, "Hilltop is not a charity institution," we took it at its face value and did not intend to misinterpret it. But we still cannot understand his argument on that point nor understand just how he differentiates between the words "charity" and "charitable." As we understand it, "charitable" is merely the adjectival form of the noun "charity," derived from the same root and having the same meaning. And we still believe that Hilltop is a charity institution and that it will be more charitable if the board of directors will permit the establishment of a sanatorium for colored people there.

"Charity" is defined in our dictionary as "Christian love of one's fellow men"; "Christian benevolence"; "an act or feeling of affection or benevolence"; "good will to the poor and suffering"; "liberality to the poor, to benevolent institutions, or to worthy causes"; and "Whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy or suffering for their relief." Nowhere do we find any definition which bears out Dr. Hughes' contention that so long as a person contributes anything toward his support the institution at which he is treated is not a "charity

institution." Nowhere do we find "Christian love" restricted to the white race.

Moreover, Dr. Hughes' contention that patients at Hilltop who receive six-sevenths of the funds required for their support through the "Christian love" of the people of Danville would have "a reasonable cause for complaint" if Negroes were not required to pay the \$2 per week fee fails to take into consideration the fact that patients already have "a reasonable cause for complaint." As we understand it, some of the fees for patients are paid by churches and other organizations of Danville and, in a few instances, the City of Danville pays the fee for patients without funds. But, according to Dr. Hughes, this practice, which has been in effect at Hilltop since 1934, would injure the institution if it were extended to colored patients.

Pressed to their logical conclusion, the arguments of Dr. Hughes on the economic aspects of the question point out a way by which Danville can take care of all its white people suffering with tuberculosis and all its colored people suffering with the disease at about half the cost of treating the white people alone under the present setup.

If, as Dr. Hughes says, colored patients require the same treatment at the same cost as white patients and if, as he says, four colored patients can be treated at a state institution for the same amount of money required to care for one patient in Danville, then it follows as simply as 2 plus 2 equals 4 that white patients could be treated at a state institution for one-fourth the cost of maintaining them at Hilltop. Therefore by sending the Hilltop patients to a pavilion at Blue Ridge Sanatorium or at Catawba Sanatorium, Danville could save more than enough money to send its colored patients to Burkeville, as Dr. Hughes suggests.

In making the statement that the treatment of colored patients would be a little cheaper than the treatment of white patients—a statement with which Dr. Hughes "emphatically disagreed"—we were aware that it could be contested. As Dr. Hughes rightly points out, colored patients "need the same comforts, the same attention, nursing care, and nourishing food that the white patients need in combatting the disease." As a matter of fact they have needed all these in the past two decades when Danville was spending \$450,000 to fight tuberculosis

among white people and not one penny among Negroes.

But as Dr. Hughes knows, as we know, and as our colored friends know, it is going to be a long time before colored tubercular patients get that same treatment. And in order for them to get some treatment, we are willing for the management of the sanatorium to pay colored nurses less than white nurses get, to pay colored doctors less than white doctors get, to pay colored attendants less than white attendants get, and to give colored patients less attention than white patients get. Inasmuch as they have never had any treatment whatsoever we do not believe they would complain overmuch.

In regard to the question of "experts" and their recommendation that the treatment of tuberculosis be consolidated under one administration, we point Dr. Hughes again to the medical authorities of Richmond and Norfolk who have established white and colored sanatoriums at one location. In the Richmond case, particularly, we find a situation similar to the one Danville faces. There the medical authorities made the mistake of separating the sanatoriums for white and colored patients and later corrected the mistake by putting them on one site.

We point Dr. Hughes, too, to the report of the Public Welfare Committee which investigated the matter and found the Hilltop location most desirable and to Dr. R. W. Garnett, city health officer, who told the Welfare Committee that building the sanatorium at the Hilltop site would be the "ideal" solution to the tuberculosis problem in Danville.

We point Dr. Hughes, finally, to the experts consulted by members of the Hilltop board. If we have been informed correctly, the board or a member of the board consulted at least one authority when the question of locating the proposed colored sanatorium came up and was informed that the City of Richmond saved as much money in one year alone on movable equipment used at two sanatoriums located close together as it would cost to put two or three sewage disposal plants at Hilltop.

We regret that Dr. Hughes saw fit to inject the question of legal rights into the controversy. It is true, of course, that the Anti-Tuberculosis League

Newport News, Va. Press  
June 29, 1937

## DR. CHICHESTER CITES WORK OF HEALTH BUREAUS

### Fear Great Drawback in Tuberculosis Work in Vir- ginia, Speaker Tells Welfare Institute

"Fear is the greatest drawback to the development of tuberculosis work in the State of Virginia," declared Dr. P. M. Chichester of Richmond, State director of rural health, State department of health, in his address yesterday afternoon at Ogden hall at the opening meeting of the Institute for Social Welfare which is sponsored by the Negro Organization society of Virginia.

Dr. Chichester spoke to a large assembly of students attending the Hampton institute summer school. He emphasized the importance of men and women forgetting themselves to some extent in the doing of any public service, particularly that of teaching. He outlined in some detail the functions of the various State bureau and divisions that are under direction of the State department of health and the State commissioner of health.

Brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. M. E. Davis of Portsmouth, president of the Negro Organization society, who announced Nov. 10 and 11 the society will hold its 25th anniversary at Charlotte Court House, and by J. A. Oliver of Richmond, field secretary of the Negro Organization society, who declared that the Virginia State officers, without exception, had expressed their sincere willingness to co-operate in the institute for social welfare.

Four numbers were sung by the Hampton institute sextette.



owns the Hilltop property and that the League can forbid the erection of the colored sanatorium there. So, too, can the City Council and the Community Chest cut off Hilltop without a penny and let the Anti-Tuberculosis League support it as a private institution with its own money if it does not choose to accept public support for a worth while charity. But we believe the people of Danville who belong to the Anti-Tuberculosis League, who contribute to the Community Chest, and who pay city taxes realize that the right of ownership is a secondary matter when the people themselves support an institution through three agencies. And we hope the board will not press this point too far, lest some property-owning, tax-paying colored citizen of Danville should raise the question as to what legal right the City Council has to turn tax money over to a private organization for an institution which bars colored citizens.

And so we join Dr. Hughes in saying that the Welfare Committee of the Council, the Hilltop Board, the Rotary Club committee, and other interested parties should get together, lay all their cards and letters and information on the table, and settle the question of location in a fair, rational, and unprejudiced manner.

We are interested only in securing a sanatorium for tubercular Negroes as quickly as possible and having it located at the most desirable site possible. We have endorsed the Hilltop site because it has seemed to us the most desirable site, but we are still open to conviction on the matter.

We know nothing whatsoever about the treatment of tuberculosis, and are willing to accept the unprejudiced recommendations of medical authorities on the location of the colored sanatorium.

We know nothing whatsoever about sanitary engineering, and are willing to accept the unprejudiced recommendations of engineers on the location of the colored sanatorium.

But having been born in the South, having been reared in the South, and having lived in the South practically all our life, we believe that we can qualify as an "expert" on racial prejudice. And we are not willing to accept what racial prejudice has to say about the location of the colored sanatorium.

Danville, Va., Register  
July 23, 1937

### REPRIEVED

When it comes to a showdown, the people of Danville cannot execute a sentence of slow, lingering, torturing death on any child, white or colored.

On Monday of this week a little Negro girl suffering from tuberculosis was apparently doomed to die in the three-room shack of her grandmother on South Main Street as city officials ruled that she could not be admitted to the City Home. Previously she had been denied admittance to the Piedmont Sanatorium for Negroes because children are not accepted there. But when her plight became known, when it was realized that if she were left in that overcrowded shack—where her grandmother and three other children have a hard enough time making ends meet—she would die a horrible death, the decision denying her admittance to the City Home was reversed. She will be carried there today.

Yet every informed person in Danville knows that a tubercular child does not belong at the City Home, where no adequate provision is made for giving her the treatment she needs and where, contrary to our first information, she may come into contact with persons who might conceivably contract the disease from her. Moreover, though the plight of this child was as wretched as human misery can prove, it was not much worse than conditions existing in other homes in our city. There are other Negroes, young and old, suffering from tuberculosis and spreading tuberculosis whose lives could be saved or whose last days on earth could be made more endurable if some place were provided where they could receive necessary treatment.

And we wonder if the humanity which stepped in to spare one Negro child cannot be stretched far enough to encompass other unfortunates who, too, ask the people of Danville for their verdict: Life or Death?

Danville, Va., Register  
July 21, 1937

### A LITTLE GIRL LIES DYING

When, a short while ago, the officials of the Piedmont Sanatorium for Negroes ruled that they could not admit a Danville girl to the institution and when, on Monday, city officials ruled that she could not be admitted to the City Home, her doom was sealed. She is to lie on her bed in a three-room shack on South Main Street until tuberculosis germs finish eating up her one infected lung, cross over to eat up her second lung, and then find in death

the mercy she never found among the living.

But lest that simple statement of plain facts prove too shocking, we hasten to add that this little 10-year-old girl who is dying in our midst is a colored girl. Her skin is just as black as her Creator made it. Her hair is coarse. Her eyes are big and round. And being a Negro—though such a tiny Negro—she probably realizes that there is nothing that can be done to save her life or to make the last year or two of her sojourn in Danville a bit more comfortable.

Though she may be too young to understand newspapers, her grandmother—who looks after the sick child, her younger sister, and her two aunts who are only children themselves—can explain to her the situation which prevents Danville from providing a sanatorium for tubercular Negroes.

During the long days and longer nights while the child lies dying, her grandmother can explain that a building for colored patients could not be put up at the Hilltop Sanatorium for white people because some of them contribute \$2 a week toward their support and, of course, it would be awfully unfair for a little Negro girl who does not have \$2 a week to receive the same treatment.

Her grandmother can explain that a separate sanatorium for Negroes could not be built at some other location in the city because it might lower the value of real estate in the locality and, of course, it would be awfully unjust to save the lives of Negro children if it would cost property owners some money.

Her grandmother can explain that a separate sanatorium for colored patients cannot be built in the county because it might lower realty values out there and, of course, it would be awfully unreasonable for the people of Danville to ask the people of the county to make sacrifices they themselves would not make.

Her grandmother can explain that Negro girls with tuberculosis cannot be admitted to the City Home because it would be, of course, awfully inhuman to expose the other patients to a contagious disease, even though it does rarely attack aged people.

So perhaps the dying girl will understand why there was simply nothing the good people of Danville could do except to let her die.

Roanoke, Va., World News  
October 14, 1937

### Dr. Brown in Charge

Dr. W. R. Brown, colored Salem physician, will be in charge of physical examinations at weekly prenatal and child health clinic to be held tomorrow afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock at Salem Community Nursing association headquarters on College avenue, Miss Bettie Robinson, health nurse, announced this morning.



Health - 1937

Virginia

# Doctors Will Study Rural Health Needs

## Annual Meeting To Plan For Clinics In Cities

PETERSBURG, Va.— Preparations for the annual state convention of the Old Dominion Medical Society are being rapidly shaped as a sequence to the enthusiastic session of the executive board meeting held on March 15.

The annual meeting will be opened on June 8 and continued through to June 9. Discussion on "The Rural Doctor and His Problems" will consume most of the first day's discussion to be opened by Dr. T. R. Lovelace of Charlotte Court House who will read a paper on the subject. Other notable physicians in the state will join in the discussion.

### STATE HEALTH PROGRAM

"The Negro in the Health Program of the State" will also be featured on the agenda. Dr. J. W. Pierce of Suffolk will deliver the principal address of the Public Health meeting.

The second day will deal principally with the clinics to be held at the Naval Hospital. Dr. A. B. Green, Jr. will respond to the Welcoming Address at the public meeting when the Regional Clinic will be discussed.

The principal sections where these clinics are to be held will be Richmond, Roanoke and Norfolk. They will provide for one day discussions on medicine and surgery. In Richmond, the clinic will be held at the Richmond Community Hospital, in Roanoke, at the Burrill Memorial Hospital, and in Norfolk at the Norfolk Community Hospital.

### DR. GANDY SUPPORTS

The executive board meeting of the society was held on March 15 at Virginia State College, in conjunction with the Woman's Auxiliary of the Old Dominion and the Old Dominion Colored Nurses Association.

sociation.

Dr. J. M. Gandy welcomed the organizations and assured the audience of the cooperation of his school with any means used to bring about better conditions in the state, particularly as it pertains to its Health Program.

Dr. Gandy expressed the hope that the time is not far distant when Virginia State College would be able to establish at least two years in medicine for Negro youth in the state.

# Public Clinic Here In Line For Federal Funds

The Public Clinic at 449 East Bute Street, which for the past four years, under the direction of Dr. D. W. Byrd, has waged a relentless war against venereal diseases, especially syphilis, may be enlarged in the near future to include a full-time staff, additional equipment, and other features necessary to carry on its work more effectively.

Already approved as a Works Progress Administration project, appropriation of the necessary funds awaits only action from WPA headquarters in Washington. The City of Norfolk with the cooperation of Dr. J. D. Sleet, acting health commissioner, will cooperate by making an appropriation in accordance with the rules of the WPA.

The plan to place the clinic under the WPA has the endorsement of Dr. Sleet, Dr. H. G. Parker, director of public welfare; Dr. F. C. Smith, medical director in charge of the United States Marine Hospital, and other public health officials including Dr. Thomas S. Parran, Jr., surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

### STARTED FOUR YEARS AGO

Started four years ago at the request of Dr. Sleet who at that time in his capacity as acting health commissioner was engaged in taking blood tests and administering treatments for the most part to persons engaged in handling foods, the clinic, under Dr. Byrd's supervision, has grown until today, three additional branches have been set up, and on regular clinic days, an average of 175 persons pass in and out of the doors at 449 East Bute Street.

With the assistance of an efficient staff of workers, including registered nurses, case workers, investigators, etc., a total of 18,000 different blood tests have been made at the clinic in the four years of its existence.

### DR. BYRD'S VIEWS

Dr. Byrd's views on the subject can best be summed up in the words of a speech he made before the Conference of Venereal Disease Work called by the surgeon general in Washington in January, and which was widely quoted in the press:

"With an accepted 14,000,000 of our citizenry the victims of this damnable plague, few indeed are the homes which have not felt the blighting curse of syphilis. For 20 years a blood test has been made of every patient entering my office or attended, and examination made, with ever before me, the protean manifestations of this dreaded disease.

"With a determination born, not only of knowledge, but of personal injury, I answer the challenge; this conference, all America must answer the challenge. We shall fight-fight-fight—I repeat, fight, till hell freezes over, never tiring, never ceasing.

### CLINIC ORGANIZED

"It was with this spirit a few colored physicians, nurses, and social workers headed by Dr. E. D. Burke, Nurse Mabel Harper, and myself, with the encouragement of the Norfolk Health Department, organized a clinic for the examination and treatment of syphilis.

"Instructions for the benefit of Negro physicians, nurses, social workers, educators, ministers and others have been given at the marine hospital, and also through the

press, pulpit and social workers.

Physicians and others most generously have given their services. Dark-field equipment has been placed and especial attention given to expectant mothers in our clinic. It is said the Negro is a firm believer in God. We believe that God is in this work and that He will not permit hell to freeze over till our objective is attained—Nation free from the ravages of this disease."

The cooperation of the State Department of Health has been enlisted and at the last such lecture-demonstration held two weeks ago, one of the significant features was the showing of a health movie, "For all our Sakes," Dr. O. L. Anderson, in charge of the venereal disease division of the State Health Department.

Dr. Anderson is a former staff member of the Marine Hospital. Dr. L. J. Roper, former director of public welfare of the City of Portsmouth, who is also connected with the state health department, has also been most cooperative in the movement.

Brought into being as an urgent public need, the public clinic is now one of the most active spots in the city on the days of its operation. In addition to its eight staff members including Dr. C. R. Ballard who is in charge of the dental department, 29 volunteer workers receive instruction and aid the active members of the staff in carrying on their work.

### BLOOD TESTS TAKEN

From 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. each Thursday blood tests are taken and treatments administered. Staff meetings and classes for volunteer workers are held on Friday afternoons, the former from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m., and the latter from 2:30 to 4 o'clock.

The city health department lends very material assistance in following up the cases resulting in a well-rounded health for that type of work.

To meet an urgent need for such facilities in other sections of the city, syphilis clinics have recently been established in Titustown, Berkley and Campostella. The organization of these clinics was accomplished through the efforts of Miss T. I. Diggs, in charge of public education and records, and Mrs. L. Cotton Saunders, who will be in active charge of the branches.

Other members of the staff in addition to those already named are: Miss Mable Harper, technician in charge of mixing room; Miss Olga Booth, R. N.; Miss Pauline Epps, Miss Adassa Hobbs, Miss Joy McDowell, and Mr. Henry H-

arrison, investigator.

One of the prime objectives of the public clinic is to stamp out as far as possible, the dreaded displaced and especial attention given to expectant mothers and infants. To this end a special setup is being maintained under the supervision of Miss Adassa Hobbs. Upwards of 100 cases are being constantly followed up by her and other members of the staff.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
April 15, 1937

# Negroes' Work In Chest Clinics Is Commended

Dr. P. D. Lipscomb, chairman of the medical committee of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, expressed appreciation yesterday for the services of the Negro physicians and nurses who have volunteered in the free clinics for the discovery of tuberculosis in its early and curable stage.

"The Negro committee is to be highly commended for its excellent service during the past two weeks and I take this occasion to express our gratitude to them," said Dr. Lipscomb. "The attendance at the free clinics has been the greatest ever recorded in a similar campaign and these doctors and nurses have worked far beyond the hours scheduled in order to examine all applicants. In the first week they examined more than 500 children and the adult clinics have been well attended this week."

Clinics End Tomorrow

Tonight and tomorrow will conclude the examinations in this series both for white and Negro patients. The sessions are being held at 1112 Capitol Street for white persons and at Third and Clay Streets for Negroes. Registrations should be made by 7 P. M.

Lectures on tuberculosis and the n, "Behind the Shadows," will be continued through the month, according to Mrs. Edmund Strudwick Jr., who is in charge of making the Manchester Lions' lic education and records, and Mrs. L. Outland, the Weatherford memorial Church, at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening; Dr. Henry Stern, Y. W. C. A. group at 4 P. M., and Dr. Kinloch Nelson, the Catholic Woman's Club, at 8:15 P. M. Monday.



# NEW HEALTH AWARD OFFERED SCHOOLS IN CITY MAY DAY

## Cup Replaces That Won By Magruder; Much Improve- ment Shown in General Health of Students

Because Magruder school has won the cup offered the school making the greatest gain in five point students during the year three times, thereby gaining permanent possession, a new cup will be awarded at the annual May Day exercises to be held May 7. It was announced yesterday by Joseph H. Saunders, city superintendent of schools.

Three cups are awarded white elementary schools each year in connection with the school health program. Jefferson and Washington schools won the cup offered for gain in five-point pupils for two years and Reed school was the winner on one occasion.

Since the inauguration of the health program, in which five-points are set as a minimum, a constant gain in the physical condition of children has been shown, figures during the last nine years reveal.

When the program was inaugurated 1928, or 16 per cent of the pupils met the minimum standard requirements and last year the figures showed that 1,658, or 63.5 per cent of the children on the rolls of elementary schools met the requirements.

The five minimum points are: no defective teeth; no defect in eye-sight or correction by glasses of existing defects; no defect in hearing; no throat trouble; and of normal weight.

The three cups are awarded each year to the school having the greatest gain in five-point pupils; the school having the largest per centage of five-point pupils; and the school having the largest percentage gain in good teeth. Barclay and Sons, jewelers, awards the first cup; the Warwick County Medical society the second, and the Newport News Dental association the third.

A similar program is carried out in the Negro schools. Mr. Saunders said, with one cup being awarded each year, and figures reveal considerable improvement in the Negro schools since the program was inaugurated.

In 1927 there were 157 Negro students in the elementary schools, or eight per cent of the enrollment, who met the five point requirement, while last year there were 876, or 38 per cent of the students enrolled meeting the requirements.

The cup awarded Negro schools goes to the school having the greatest percentage of five-point students, and is

awarded by the Ministers' alliance. Awards are made at the May Day programs. The program for white children is being held May 7 this year while that for Negroes is being held May 14.

Mr. Saunders said the Negro exercises probably would be held on the field in the rear of the Dunbar school.

Under the direction of Charles E. Hoster, supervisor of physical education, games, drills and dances for the exercises are being rehearsed and costumes are being prepared.

The white exercises will be held at 1:30 in the afternoon with a concert by the Second Coast Artillery band.

Presentation of health awards by Mr. Saunders will follow. There will be a parade of all children taking part in the exercises, after which the various grades will go through their routines.

The Negro exercises will be similar to those in the white schools.

## A LAST WORD

As members of the Public Welfare Committee of the City Council, representatives of the Hilltop Board, and delegates from the Rotary Club gather tonight to consider the location of the proposed sanatorium for tubercular Negroes, we shall be hoping and praying that they will reach a just and wise decision.

If during the controversy of the past few weeks we have seemed to drift from arguing into quarreling, the transition was unintentional. All along we have been contending for a solution that would be best for the colored victims of the disease, best for all our citizens of both races, and best for the City of Danville. If we have seemed unduly indignant, it was due to the fact that we were trying to arouse our people to the injustice of spending thousands of dollars on sick and suffering white people and nothing on sick and suffering colored people. And we do hate injustice.

But in attacking racial prejudice, which alone can explain the neglect of colored tubercular victims in the past, we have not intended to criticize anyone unjustly. We believe that racial prejudice is primarily responsible for the opposition to the Hilltop site, but we know that many fair-minded members of the Hilltop board are not actuated by their own prejudice in the matter. Many of them believe, several have told us, that they are quite willing on their part to locate the colored sanatorium close to the white sanatorium but that they do not think it would be a satisfactory plan because many people do not see things the same way they see them and could not dismiss their prejudices.

This is a reasonable objection, and in answering it we can only express our opinion, which quite possibly is not as sound as theirs. But we would like to quote a brief passage from a letter sent to us, not for publication, which may throw a different light on this phase of the matter:

No, I am not a member of the Negro race or any special advocate of any movement of theirs or anyone else's. I am a human being and for the last two years—being flat in bed with softening of the spine (not of the head, I pray!)—I've had time to think over such a gift of being a human being and how often it is disregarded through greed, slackness, or any of the legion of other things we humans are guilty of.

I've lain for several hours side by side with

Negroes awaiting my chance to go into a clinic in two of the country's leading hospitals—Duke and Johns Hopkins. They suffer. I can't say that I enjoyed my wait, but I did get a glimpse into a life I had not-known before. I've been in the same semi-private room with an Indian—I cared not for this—but I was getting my chance at a bid for health. So was she. And so do all deserve this chance. Just because my disease is non-contagious (and incurable) gives me no right—nor any one else—to say one soul, black, white, or red, should be denied theirs.

If I had not had these last two years, I'd probably be one of those who read—"and pass on the other side." But I have and therefore wish to tell you that for all those that you desire to help and all that you desire to do—successful or no—we thank you, we that do nothing anymore for ourselves because we cannot.

We hope we are justified in breaking the confidence of a personal letter to this extent because we believe that this woman, who has learned during two years spent in bed with an incurable disease that we are all human beings, has said what we have been trying to say better than we shall ever be able to say it. And as the conference begins tonight, we hope that all who go into the council room will keep in their minds and in their hearts that one message—that we are all human beings who were instructed by our Father to love one another.

Whatever decision is reached in that spirit we will support with all the force at our command.